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Always in Advance

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WHOLE NUMBER 1270

Convention Echoes

The Democrats of Kentucky have been outraged, kidnapped, insulted, and tyrannically set down by 30 misrepresentative members of the total 50 members of the committee which called a convention to nominate candidates for state offices this fall in the face of demands from 92 percent of the outspoken expressions for a primary, and no convention.—Clay City Times.

We met the enemy and we are theirs. The Democratic state central executive committee met Monday and, after a warm debate, voted by 30 to 20 to nominate the Democratic state ticket this year by convention instead of a primary. We should have preferred a primary and believe that the vast majority of the Democratic voters of the state agreed with us. The governing body of the party, however, decided for a convention, to be held in Lexington May 14 and to consist of over 2,900 delegates.—Winchester Sun.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 31 (AP).—Mrs. James Breathitt Jr., widow of State Senator and Former Lieutenant Governor Breathitt, "regrets exceedingly the decision of the state committee in calling the convention," she said in a telegram from Washington today.—Lexington Leader.

Frankfort, Jan. 28.—The Democratic state central and executive committee figuratively thumbed its nose at President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as the rank and file of the party in Kentucky, this afternoon when it voted 30 to 20 to select candidates for state election by the convention system.—Beattyville Enterprise.

Despite the fact that Senator Barkley is the senior senator from Kentucky and stands high with President Roosevelt, his influence in preventing a Democratic convention amounted to naught. Perhaps he used the wrong tactics. Suppose he had whispered around that relief and PWA grants would be withdrawn from Kentucky unless a primary was called, or just suppose he had announced that no friends or relatives of members of the committee would be appointed as postmasters, census enumerators or to any one of the other hundreds of government jobs being filled daily, would the story have been different?—Irving Times.

If the voters in the party want to rule they can do so by coming out in sufficient numbers at the county conventions and selecting delegates to the state convention who will do their will when they get there.—Estill Herald.

In spite of an overwhelming majority of citizens in favor of a primary, the state Democratic committee decided to have a convention for the nomination of candidates for state offices. The committee met in Frankfort last Monday. It heard pleas from prominent men asking that the committee decide in favor of a primary. Senator Barkley made a trip from Washington as the special representative of President Roosevelt. But the members of the committee who probably anticipate to receive favors from a convention candidate, did vote for a convention. What else could they do? Governor Ruby Laffoon was there. He and his associates of the political ring saw to it that the next state offices will be nominated by the convention method in order to hold their power. There will probably be a split in the Democratic party. We have already heard rumors that this will be the case. Some independent may appear and the Democratic party will not only defeat its own candidate but court the disfavor of the federal administration.—Berea Citizen.

Junior Order to Meet

Rev. Newman of Beattyville was in town Tuesday and Wednesday of this week on business connected with the Junior council at this place. A council meeting to elect new officers will be held next Tuesday night, Feb. 12. All interested members are urged to be present.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7 o'clock every Thursday night. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m. Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7 p.m. Everybody is invited to attend these services. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

ROSCO BRONG, pastor

POWER AND LIGHT SURVEY

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—Extension of the rural electrification survey now in progress by the Kentucky Emergency Relief administration to include a vast amount of information not outlined in the original plan was announced today by H. Peet Jr., state engineer in charge.

The original survey, Mr. Peet said, was set up to include such information as would aid the federal government in ultimately bringing power to the Kentucky farmer in the event the survey shows on its face such a plan is workable.

Additional information sought by the survey as outlined by Mr. Peet will show whether the prospect is white or colored; whether or not the farm contains sanitary plumbing; the approximate amount the farmer would be willing to spend in wiring and equipment in the event electricity is brought within his reach; the amount the farmer would be willing to pay per month for wiring and appliances; the maximum amount the farmer would be willing to pay for current per month; the horsepower of any existing gas or oil engines, exclusive of tractors, on the farm.

Mr. Peet pointed out that the fact the KERA is conducting the survey is not conclusive assurance the government will construct the power lines or from what source electricity will be drawn. The survey, he said, is being carried on with the full cooperation and support of power companies now operating in Kentucky.

CANNEL CITY SCHOOL NEWS

New students enrolled in school are as follows:

High school: Garland Adams, Arnold Bailey, Clifford Benton, Marvin Benton, John Cantrell, N. W. Cantrell, Robert Cantrell, Woodruff Cantrell, Geneva Collinsworth, Monroe Davis, Maxine Lacy, Eugene Rice, Andy Walter, Edwood Wells, Ezra Williams and Grace Woods.

Eighth grade: Juanita Lykins.

Seventh grade: Kenneth Haney, Harlan Lykins, and Imogene Arnett.

Sixth grade: Hassel Lykins and Waldine Rose.

First grade: Junior Dye.

The total enrollment to date is 260.

Since the holidays the Raiders have played three games, losing to Jackson and Salyersville and winning over Frenchburg. This has been a hard winter on outdoor teams. The Raiders have practiced very little since early December. If the weather turns fair so they can practice many people believe that the Raiders have an excellent chance of winning in the district tournament at Frenchburg March 1-2.

A debating team has been organized, composed of Helen Walter, Charles Dunn, Waldo Risner, Glen Lacy, and Ernest Ferguson. They tried out against West Liberty last week and both made a good showing. A little experience and both schools will give any school a real debate. There was no decision.

Would you believe that one of our teachers, Goebel Burton, slipped away and got married? Well, it is a fact, and the happy couple have rooms at the Hotel Delaney. We extend to Mr. Burton our congratulations, and to Mrs. Burton we extend a hearty welcome to our community. Our wish is that you may live happily ever after. But what of Mr. McGuire, who has been left without a roommate? Well, here's one consolation—a handsome bachelor is always in demand.

The dramatic club is preparing a program of one act plays to be given about Feb. 14. The plays are: "Popping the Question," "The Man Who Understood Women," and "Fiddlin' Around." The next long play will be "Miss Adventure," a three act farce.

LADIES' AID MEETS

The Ladies' Aid society of the Cannel City Union church met Thursday, Jan. 31, with Mrs. Thos. Davis.

The meeting opened by singing "Beautiful Garden of Prayer" and "In the Garden." Miss Allene Zornes read Psalm 49. After the usual business meeting, the work was taken up for the afternoon.

During the social hour the hostess served cake and boiled custard. Members present were Mrs. Phil Donovan, Mrs. G. W. Leslie, Mrs. M. P. Briscoe, Mrs. M. R. Elam, Miss Sallie Minor, Miss Allene Zornes, and Mrs. Thos. Davis.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. M. P. Briscoe on Feb. 14.

Trends In Modern Education

Since the founding of our country vast changes have taken place in our social, economic, and governmental fields, but always the education of the youth has held a place of chief importance in the life of each generation. The purpose of education in every age has been essentially the same—to give the young people the things they may have to become useful members of society.

While the purpose of education has remained the same it does not follow that young people in each age have needed the same things to help them develop into desirable members of their society, for external conditions have everywhere determined what things needed to be taught. We have all read of the things the Indian boy learned before he became a member of the tribe; we have read accounts of the education of the Athenian youth; we know how the pioneers trained their children. But the things taught the Indian boy or the pioneer boy or the Athenian youth would not prepare the Indian boy or the pioneer boy for the life they were required to face. In the same way, the education which serves the pioneer boy is no longer needed by the boy of today, and the boy of ten years from now will need a different training from the boy of today. In a changing social order education cannot be static; it must be progressive. The only certain thing about the social order is that it is constantly changing and the most significant trend in modern education is that it is attempting to equip the pupil not with a stock of facts which may be useless when he must take his place of responsibility in society, not with a trade which may no longer exist when he is grown, but with the ability to adapt himself to changes in his environment.

Let me illustrate this in a concrete way. Many of the facts which formerly were drilled upon are not so necessary as they once were. It is probably never necessary for the average person to know how to extract the cube root of a number, to locate insignificant rivers in a foreign country, and to spell many words which are never used in written work. But it is of utmost importance that a boy or girl be given opportunity to become familiar with the sources of information where facts may be found when they are needed, such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, maps, and indexes, and to be able to use such aids as the Reader's Guide and Who's Who. Dates in history are not important in themselves but a study of the causes leading to events in the past may function in life today. A few years ago a boy could be educated for plumbing, dentistry, law, architecture, or any other trade or profession and be reasonably certain that there would be a demand for his services when he had prepared himself. But now many workers find themselves displaced or not needed, and the greatest asset they can have is the ability to adapt themselves to changed conditions. A child may be thoroughly trained for a certain profession and find the profession out of date, unequal for, when he hopes to enter it. A worker skilled in some line may wake up some day and find his profession no longer needed because a machine is doing the work, or a convention has given something else that the world wants more. Think what the invention of "canned music" has meant to many musicians; what the invention of the automobile and motor bus has done to the railroad industry; what the automobile did to the wagon industry; and you will see that the greatest service the schools can give to a child is the ability to meet changing conditions, to adapt himself to his environment. As a result of this view of education subject matter is being constantly changed, and experiments are being tried to find out what should be taught and how it should be taught. At the present time the view is held that the subjects taught should justify themselves by contributing to one or more of the seven fundamental aims of education.

These aims or objectives are:

1. Mastery of tool subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic.
2. Vocational training.
3. Citizenship.
4. Moral and religious life of the individual.
5. Health.
6. Worthy use of leisure time.
7. Training for tolerance and world-mindedness.

There are now so many subjects de-

manded of the school that it has to select those most worth while. Not only have subjects been dropped from our courses of study and many new ones added, as home economics, commercial subjects, journalism, industrial arts, physical education, and others, but subjects themselves have been worked over. For example, lists of spelling words in modern books have been made from studies of words needed by children of all ages. Repetition of words in these books depends on the difficulty and the practical use of the word. Children are not taught today and are not spending their time and efforts to memorize words that they will not use. Likewise reading from the very beginning of school is now interesting content material. Vocabulary lists of reading books are made up from studies and investigations of thousands of children. Writers of almost all our modern arithmetic texts have based the contents of their books on the basis of the arithmetic that investigations and studies have shown necessary for adult life. In a similar manner textbook material in every subject is the result of careful research and investigations, and we may say that one of the most significant trends in modern education is an ever changing course of study and constant revision of textbook material.

Another interesting trend we observe is the attention given to vocational subjects and to vocational guidance. We no longer teach subjects merely for culture as at one time we taught Greek or Latin to each pupil, and we do not require the same subjects of every pupil. We feel too that there is as much culture of a real kind in a useful or practical subject as there is in a subject which is merely useful in giving a culture of the old type. Pupils study vocations to find out the requirements and possibilities of each, and to find out their possibilities in different lines. Many junior high schools let the children take try out or exploratory courses to discover their abilities and likes. Schools are putting vocational counselors in the faculty to help students find their vocations, and get placed in jobs also when they are ready to enter the commercial or industrial world. Schools are consciously striving to let the pupils find out what they can do, and what they like to do, and helping them to reach their possibilities. The child is the center of the modern school, and the curriculum and method revolve around the child and exist for him.

Another trend has resulted from individual psychology. Dewey, often called the father of the progressive school, gives three ways in which these principles can and must be applied in teaching.

1. The human mind does not learn in a vacuum; the facts presented for learning to be grasped must have some relation to the previous experience of the individual or to his present needs; learning proceeds from the concrete to the general, not from the general to the particular.

2. Every individual is a little different from every other individual, not alone in his general capacity and character; the differences extend to rather minute abilities and characteristics, and no amount of discipline will eradicate them. The obvious conclusion of this is that uniform methods cannot possibly produce uniform results in education, that the more we wish to come to making everyone alike the more varied and individualized must the methods be.

3. Individual effort is impossible without individual interest. There can be no such thing as a subject which in and by itself will furnish training to every mind. If work is not in itself interesting to the individual or does not have associations or by products which make its doing interesting, the individual cannot put his best efforts into it.

Never before has education placed the value on an individual that it does today. Much of our educational practice and methods is the result of applying these principles of individual learning and differences in individuals. A pupil's individuality is respected, and educators try to find the thing at which each individual can excel instead of trying to cast them all in the same mold. We do not brand as a failure the child who does not shine in mathematics or Latin. We recognize that individuals skilled in music, art, mechanics, home making, nursing, are all needed for the work of the world and each pupil is handled as an individual. Most schools must handle pu-

SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The Kentucky Sunday School association has organized a teaching staff among business men to radio-cast the International Sunday School lesson each Saturday morning during the Radio Devotional League program, 7 to 7:30. These programs are heard over WHAS, Louisville, Ky. All citizens everywhere are invited to tune in. May 5, 1935, will be Kentucky's next 20-to-Sunday-school day. Every Sunday school in Kentucky invites everybody in Kentucky to attend some Sunday school that day.

Early Spring Outing

A group of high school girls, consisting of Pauline Stamper, Mildred Nicell, Helen Price, Virginia Nicell, and Georgia Mae Caskey, went on a tramp to a hill overlooking the town on Tuesday evening of this week. The girls vied with each other in showing off their ordinary accomplishments, which resulted in a really good sport.

New Doctor in Town

Doctor John L. Clay of Morehead has come to live and work in Morgan county. He is located in the Cole hotel and is available for service to our people. Dr. Clay comes to us highly recommended. His father is a prominent attorney at Morehead. The doctor is a good mixer and West Liberty will be home to him.

Education vs. Crime

"Keeping young people in school and giving them a good foundation for life is the best way of keeping them out of crime."—Robert L. Hill, president, Rotary International.

pils in groups but they attempt to help each individual find his interests and capacities. So I would put at the top of the list of desirable trends in modern education the attention given the individual.

Another significant trend is the fact that education is being put upon a scientific basis. Teachers have ways of testing themselves to see how efficiently they are teaching. There are standardized tests to measure mental ability, mechanical aptitude, interest, achievement, and capabilities of the pupils. Teachers know what words a pupil uses at each age, what words a child needs to know to spell in each grade, how to measure ability in objective ways. They have tests which can be used to diagnose pupil difficulties for giving remedial work. Tests can measure fairly well how much can be expected of a pupil, IQ, or intelligence quota tells much about a child's mental possibilities. When we consider that progress in making education a skilled art is very new, we see that we may expect much in this respect in the future.

Another trend one cannot fail to notice who is at all attentive to present day education is the attention paid to character and citizenship training. Since the purpose of education after all is to develop desirable citizens, there must be opportunity in school for conscious character development. So that it can be learned out of books, but by actual situations where the pupil actually lives and exercises judgment, makes decisions, and acts wisely in the group. The main thing in character training is the teacher who will utilize every opportunity to allow the children to be good citizens while they are in school, not because of fear of the teacher but from the growth of self control.

Another noticeable thing is that the schools are subordinating war and war heroes, by thoughts of international good will, peace, and heroes of peace. Teaching is striving to promote world fellowship and world understanding. More and more we are convinced that permanent peace can come only thru understanding and tolerance, and the schools are trying to meet their responsibility for training youth in this way.

Many more trends could be mentioned, such as the use of the radio, use of moving pictures, the growth of the laboratory method, the use of the project method instead of the old question and answer method, and the attention given to correction of physical defects. One could not mention them all and discuss them in several hours, but I have tried to mention a few of the outstanding trends apparent in education, and to give you a glimpse of the way our schools are attempting to meet modern social and economic conditions in a changing world.

W. O. PELFREY

Clay County Mess

Clay is a county in southeastern Kentucky. As a county it has lost its good standing and the respect of the state of which it is a part.

This has come about, it is claimed, because of the alleged fact that the principal law enforcing officials are so closely allied with the lawless element of the county that neither property nor life is secure.

Some months ago State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell, after having spent some time in examining officials' records in the county, recommended to Governor Ruby Laffoon that the county government be dissolved and the territory comprising the county be apportioned among the surrounding counties. This recommendation, like too many other seemingly meritorious ones, was filed away in the governor's graveyard.

Last week the governor was moved to send state troops and national guardsmen into the county because of the conditions existing there. Adjutant General Henry H. Denhardt said the troops were sent specifically to break up "an automobile theft ring headed by a prominent official." But the troops were not welcome. Officials threatened them with bodily harm. Handicapped as they were, the troops in two or three days confiscated and sent to Frankfort twenty-six cars, all believed to have been stolen. Several of these cars were found in the private garage of an official.

It appears that the troops were interfering with matters which were so closely wound up with local and state politics that somebody got cold feet and the troops were told to move on. The order for the removal of the troops directed them to go to Corbin in a neighboring county "to investigate stolen cars."

Brig. Gen. Carter, who has direct charge of the national guardsmen and state police, said the confiscated cars would be held at Frankfort until their proper ownership had been established. Mr. Carter also said that he would ask the circuit judge to call a special grand jury to consider the evidence he is prepared to submit.

The better citizenship of Clay county outnumbers its lawless and law defying element by at least ten to one, but they have had the cards stacked against them. If this visit of state troops will result in restoring to them their government it will have been well worth while.

MARINE ENLISTMENTS

Macon, Ga., Jan. 30.—U. S. Marine Corps District Recruiting Headquarters located in the municipal auditorium, Macon, Ga., has been authorized to select 33 high school graduates from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, for acceptance in February. It was announced today.

Interested persons should first communicate with Lieut. Col. H. W. Stone, officer in charge, at the above address.

STRIPPINGS

FROM THE COW BARN

BY HANK THE HIRED MAN



Sugar Creek Extension Service

we wuz all tawkin' abowt tha big kidnappin' trile las nite.

if I wuz tha gudge—sez maw—id shure fix sum wun sos he wudnt kidnapp no more babies.

wate a minute—sez paw—tha gudge dont giv a chance untill them lawyers git thru.

whuts all tha use uv tha lawyers clawin tha air an yewsins big wurdz an gittin evrybody mixed up—sez she. wall—sez paw—evrybody iz intitled tew a fare trile.

I gess so—sez maw—but law iz a funny bizness.

how so—sez paw.

they sware a man tew tell tha truth dont they—sez maw.

yes—sez paw—what av it?

an evry tim he shows shins uv doin it sum lawyer objects—sez maw.

at tha i believe maws rite, HANK

Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, or what I see from here to hither. About ten days ago, Mrs. Rogers and I were going into New York. (By train as the weather had me riding the rods about that time for several days.) It was late Sunday afternoon. We were coming from Washington, D. C. I was going in to broadcast from there that Sunday evening. You see you got to kinder let me know a little in advance where you will be on these broadcasting Sundays so they can sorter make arrangements.

We had been in N. Y. in a good while. We had nothing to do but broadcast at seven thirty, and that gave us the evening to ourselves. We got into our hotel about six thirty. Didn't intend to go and eat till after the wind jamming. Got to the studio, which was a real theatre, with an audience of three floors of people, and a big orchestra sitting on the stage.

Well I hadn't any more than walked in the place till I was booked for a benefit performance, there was some kind of a combined charity broadcast by both companies, Columbia and National, for the musicians. It was to be around eleven, so I told em I would be glad to be there. Well then I come from my broadcasting and I hear of another show. It's a big benefit for the Actors Fund, a fine charity ably sponsored for all these years by the beloved Daniel Frohman. Well I was tickled to death to go there. Here I haven't been in town over 30 minutes and book myself two shows. You never get so old that somebody don't want you at a benefit, and they have always got audiences too. I do know that N. Y. people are the most liberal and they always fill a house for a good cause.

You see, Sunday nights are the benefit nights on account of the actors being idle, and they can get the theatres for the show. First actor I met was Charles Winninger, who has become immortal as Captain Henry of Zeigfelds "Show Boat" on stage and air. I was with Blanche Ring in a musical show called "The Wall Street Girl" twenty years ago when he and Blanche got married.

Well then out of the theatre and met an old cowpuncher friend, Charley Aldrich, who used to ride bucking horses in the stage show "The Round-up" with Macklyn Arbuckle starring.

Who should we run onto but Lillian Shaw, the stages best character singer. Played in vaudeville with her for years, and she was a star in my first musical show, one called "The Girl Rangers" at the Auditorium in Chicago. That was in 1907. Wow, 28 years ago! Lillian looked great. John Bunny the first movie comedian, was in that show. The chorus girls were all mounted on horses. (That is 12 of them were). Reine Davis was the star. It was a beautiful show, but too expensive. Then who comes over to the table but Roscoe Turner, and we had to cross and recross India, Persia, Mesopotamia, as I had flown that route too.

The grand dramatic actress, Charlotte Walker. All these people I am mentioning we have no one like them. There is no training ground. Where in America is there even a tenth grade Elsie Janis, a Blanche Ring, a Charley Winninger who could do anything ever done on a stage, every musical instrument, a dandy acrobat.

And who do I hear is there of us old timers but Miss Geraldine Farrar. We worked for a year on the same movie lot for Sam Goldwyn in 1919. She was always a remarkable woman, the most pleasant, the most considerate, and the hardest working. I ever saw in pictures. Now who can sing like her today?

Then we went up to see our dear friends the Fred Stone family. Betty says, "They will be in bed." I says, "The Stones are show people, they couldn't sleep before midnight." Fred has gone to Hollywood on a fine movie contract, and he will make a hit for he can do anything. Where on the American stage, radio or screen is there someone we compare with what he meant to the theatre? They don't develop people like that anymore. They have no place to develop em.

Well as we were driving home mighty late for the Rogerses, Betty said, as we talked of each we had met that night, "Isn't it a shame that not on our whole amusement fields have any of these a successor." Everyone of them today can walk on a stage and show that when they learned their trade it was a profession and not an accident.

People who have spent a lifetime perfecting the art of entertaining people, then to have the whole stage profession snatched from under them, and ship your entertainment to you in can, Brave hearted people are theatrical people.

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The Man From Yonder

By HAROLD TITUS

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CHAPTER III—Continued

"Ave course, Donny," he acquiesced. "Ave course, O'll come back when ye're finished."

He went downstairs, rubbers thumping on the treads, but he stood at the bottom a long interval, shaking his head in misgiving and muttering to himself. Then he turned about and crept back as softly as a cat. On the upper landing he seated himself leaning against the thin partition of matched boards which separated him from the sick man.

A half hour, perhaps, Bird-Eye sat there growing cramped and chilly in the draughty hallway. Then he leaped to his feet with a little cry. From within had come a long, retching gasp, a sharp creak of bed springs, a thud on the floor. Blaine burst into the room. The catalogue was beside the bed. Old Don lay half doubled forward, face in the blankets, one limp hand swaying slightly as it dangled over the edge.

"Donny! Donny, b'y, what's up?" He raised the limp figure, laid it back, stared hard at the face which now seemed so peaceful and then ran excitedly down the stairway in frenzied search of Joe Piette.

In the room was confusion after Doctor Sweet answered the hasty summons. The doctor felt vainly for a pulse, touched the shrunken breast of the old cruiser and then turned away with a significant shake of his head.

The usual things were said and then Bird-Eye and the physician were alone in the room. The little Irishman's eyes brimmed with tears but behind these was an intent look as of one who impatiently awaits opportunity to pursue a specific purpose, and when the others trooped down the stairway he closed the door and returned hastily to the bedside.

"Sure 'nd where is ut?" he asked beneath his breath, rifling the leaves of the bulky catalogue, shaking folds out of the rumpled blankets.

"What are you after, Bird-Eye?" the doctor asked.

"Ah! Here ut be!"

On his hands and knees, peering beneath the bed, he uttered that ejaculation, and reaching far under, rose to his knees with a sealed envelope in his hands.

Across the face was a scrawl, written with an indelible pencil. Blaine scowled as he tried to make out the words, got to his feet, and moved across the room to hold the envelope closer to the light. Doctor Sweet bent over to beside him.

"Ben Elliott," the latter read aloud. "Open this when the nut gets too hard to crack."

The doctor scratched his mustache. He turned his face to meet Bird-Eye's startled gaze.

"It's somethin', Doctor, that he didn't dare die with on his soul! Somethin' he was fearful to tell if he lived, as well. . . . Somethin' . . . His hand holding the letter trembled sharply. "Doctor, sure 'nd it's somethin' about th' owd devil himself!"

"Brandon?"

"None other!"

Emory Sweet straightened and gave a long-drawn Hum-m-m.

"Brandon for sure!" Bird-Eye whispered hoarsely. "Twas Brandon kept Donny out av Tincup for years, wa'n't it? 'Twas Brandon tuk him when he was hittin' th' booze years back 'nd made a slave av him, he did! It's Brandon who's be'n comin' here every night, not loike you or I'd come, but loike a mashter 'd come to watch a slave . . . a slave he was a-scarred to have around. . . ."

"Why was a rich man loike Nick Brandon afraid av 'em owd hum like Donny?" he demanded, shaking the letter almost accusingly close in the other's face. "Who was 't with Faxon when he died? Who was 't put Faxon's murder on McManus' bed. 'Him. . . . Him, Nick Brandon's slave, who wance was a man, who went to hell with booze, who's truckled to Brandon evir since until his pore owd heart broke!"

"By George, Bird-Eye, it does look as though it might—" The doctor did not finish what he had started to say. Instead he remarked intently: "I'd give a good deal to know just what's in that letter!"

"O'll be takin' it myself to Ben Elliott this night. Aw, 'nd wad Misther Brandon squirm whin th' b'y starts in crackin' th' tough nut? 'Nd it's th' justice av th' saints, no less, that Brandon brings Elliott to Able's attention in a feight over owd Donny."

They went down the stairway together after closing the door softly behind them, Bird-Eye muttering imprecations on the head of Nicholas Brandon.

And even as Doctor Sweet emerged from the dark mouth of the narrow stairway, the front door opened and Brandon himself entered the hotel, stamping new snow from his feet. Others were there, Piette, the drummer, the mill hands; two or three more. But Brandon's attention centered only on the physician.

"Well, Doctor?" he began and it seemed as though his lungs were too filled with air to speak comfortably. "How's our patient this evening?"

Emory Sweet looked grimly into the other's face.

"Old Don has taken the long trail," he said.

"Dead? . . . Dead!" Brandon's voice on the query pinched up a bit. And on the repetition of the word it fell hollowly, with a finality which might have indicated sorrow, dismay or amazement.

But none of these three was reflected in his face. In his dark eyes was just one expression: Relief. Relief! Relief from suspense, from worry; relief from dark and haunting fear!

"You don't say! So the old fellow's gone!" His voice was even now, colorless, assured, as was normal. "Well, it was to be expected, I suppose. Were you with him, Doctor?"

"No; he died alone."

Brandon drew a breath as one who who has asked an important question and received a pleasing or reassuring answer.

"Talking couldn't have helped a man in his condition. He . . . He didn't visit with anyone, did he?"

A queer hesitancy crept into his manner on this as though he shrank from knowing the reply and Doctor Sweet turned to Bird-Eye Blaine inquiringly. But Bird-Eye did not look at the doctor. He was staring at Brandon and as that individual's gaze, following the doctor's, encountered his, the Irishman's lips twitched into a bitter smile.

"So ye're after wonderin' what pore owd Donny said on his deathbed, are ye?" he demanded and with this challenge stepped down from the stairway and crossed the floor slowly toward Brandon. "So ye're worryin', now, over what he moight 've said, eh?"

He laughed, a dry and mirthless laugh, and came to a halt a pace from the man who was so powerful in Tincup. "Worryin'," Brandon countered steadily. "You're either drunk or crazy, Blaine!"

"Mebby!"—with a sharp nod, "Mebby both. But old Donny wa'n't. . . . He didn't do talkin', Misther Brandon. Rid yer mind av that worry. Sure, 'nd he didn't talk to a soul av what was on his mind whin he knowed he lay dyin' . . . No talk! No talk for somethin' to repate 'nd git twisted up 'nd lave out things that shud 've be'n told. . . . He wrote ut! That's what he done, Brandon!"—voice mounting.

"He wrote ut! 'Nd he wrote ut for one who'll make ut so hot that ye'll wish ye was sizzlin' in hell!"

With a sweeping gesture he thrust the envelope close to Brandon's face, so close that the man jerked his head backward sharply.

"He wrote ut!" Bird-Eye cried triumphantly. "'Nd may th' saints send th' day whin Misther Elliott puts to use th' thing owd Donny had to tell!"

Grimly he poised an instant before the larger man. Then he thrust the letter into his shirt pocket, buttoned his jacket tightly across it, slipped his chest decisively, almost boastfully, and without another word strode to the door and let himself out into the street.

It was late when Bird-Eye stepped into the darkness of the tiny office where Ben Elliott slept at Hoot Owl, struck a match, lifted it high above his head and spoke:

"Hi! Misther Elliott!" Ben roused himself and squinted at the flickering match. "Git up! Rouse up! I got big news fer ye!"

They lighted a lantern and by its glow Ben read the inscription on the letter which Don Stuart had left him as Bird-Eye hastily and excitedly explained.

"There's somethin' in ut Donny'd carried secret fer long!" he whispered hoarsely. "Ut's to do with Brandon, with fightin' fire with fire, or I'm th' worst guesser in th' woods!"

"Poor old beggar!" Ben said gently. "Poor! Him?"

"Stuart, I meant. Tough to die that way. And I never got in to see him again!"

Bird-Eye nodded. "Yes, but mebbey he's done ye as great a favor as anny man evir done! The's somethin' in ut about Sam Faxon 'nd McManus, I'd bet me last shirt!"

Ben shrugged and turned the envelope over. Then he rose, yawned and slipped it into the drawer of the plain table that did service for an office desk.

"Ain't ye goin' to read ut, even?" Bird-Eye demanded in extreme amazement.

"Why no. You saw the directions: to open it when the nut gets too hard to crack."

Blaine opened his mouth! Words would not come. "Well, I'm dommed!" he breathed finally. "Here mebbey ye've got th' club thut'll drive him out av th' country 'nd ye ain't even curious about ut!"

Elliott smiled. "Maybe it's only a

sick man's dream, Bird-Eye. And again maybe it's an . . . an ace in the hole. I've never yet looked at my hole card until I'm beaten on the board. I'm not beaten yet, by a long walk."

Bird-Eye scratched his head. "No, not yet. 'Nd may th' saints kape ye evir as far from a lickin' as ye are now, Ben Elliott! But . . . I'd loike to bet my noble tourin' car thut owd Donny wrote somethin' to do with th' killin' av Sam Faxon, I would!"

"Well, you can't get any takers here, Bird-Eye. Not tonight. Into the hay, now, and let me sleep."

And about the time Ben Elliott burrowed into his pillow and shed responsibility and perplexing problems, Nicholas Brandon turned in the pacing of his cold and otherwise deserted office and cocked his head alertly. It was not unusual for him to be late in his office. But those drawn shades and this quick, restless, harried march to and fro, around and about, and that perspiration which beaded his forehead.

He would be off on a bender for weeks at a time and scarcely get over the shakes before he'd start on another. Finally he got so bad that Brandon sent him out to a hunting camp on the river with a fine old trapper named Sam Faxon. Great old character, Sam. Brandon figured—and it seemed reasonable—that Sam could keep Mac away from booze, you see. He was there a week or so, tapering off gradually, seeing nobody but Sam. Brandon was working away like a nailer, buying up a lot of stuff for himself, probably figuring that if McManus didn't straighten up he'd operate on his own hook. McManus had this Hoot Owl stuf cinched in his own name before he went bad.

"Well, one night we were in the middle of a three-day blizzard and Sam Faxon stumbled into Don Stuart's shanty on the edge of town, shot through the arm and frozen so badly that he died the next afternoon. Don's story—voice slowing and a finger raising for emphasis—"was that Faxon told him McManus had gotten out of booze and turned ugly and that when he saw Sam—tried to prevent him from starting for town after more whisky he went wild at Sam and shot him. He was hit in the arm, had to have help and in trying to get it suffered more exposure than any man could stand."

"Well, that caused a great stir! A party hit straight out for the camp and couldn't find hide nor hair nor sign of Mac. A couple of old trappers agreed that somebody had gone down to the river below the camp the night that Faxon was shot. The Mad Woman is swift at that bend and never freest. The trail seemed to go right to the edge of the stream and the accepted theory was that McManus, realizing what he'd done, had drowned himself. The fact that nothing has ever been seen or heard of him since lends strength to that supposition."

TO BE CONTINUED

Two Species of Peafowl; Can Endure All Climates

In a bulletin of the New York Zoological society it is pointed out in an article by Lee S. Randall, curator of birds at the New York Zoological park, that Solomon is credited as the first owner of the peafowl or peacock outside India. The peafowl, while a native of India and Java, is readily adaptable to all climates. The readiness with which the peacock has accepted the conditions of captivity in all sections of the world and in all kinds of climate, Randall says, has made them so common as to cloud our appraisal somewhat, but the fact remains that it is difficult to find a bird to excel them in beauty of form and coloration.

"There are two species of peafowl, the Indian, or blue, and the Javan, or green," Randall says in the society's bulletin. "The Indian fowl is a native of India and Ceylon. It keeps to the low country, seldom going above 2,000 feet. Although it is naturally accustomed to the steaming heat of such localities, it nevertheless has the ability to endure, without discomfort, temperatures well below zero Fahrenheit. It is this adaptability which has allowed the bird to be enjoyed in most countries of the world. The male Indian peafowl is characterized by the deep blue neck and breast, the long, delicate and wonderfully 'eyed' train formed by the upper tail coverts, and the fanlike crest on the head. The female is a dull gray in general with the neck and upper breast iridescent green."

Randall adds that, besides the typical bird, there are three other color varieties: black shouldered, the white and pied.—New York Herald Tribune

CHAPTER IV

Ben Elliott had been on the job at Hoot Owl just two weeks. Able Armitage was with him for the night. Ben was tireless, it seemed. Since the beginning he had labored daytimes, schemed until late at night, and now he spent another hour with Able, trying, as he said, to make every dime look like a dollar.

"Now, say!" His face took on a curious smile as they finally folded their papers. "I haven't had much time to think about anything but patching up this outfit and getting it to function, but through it all one thing's kept bobbing up so often it's got my curiosity on its hind legs."

"Who was McManus? What about Sam Faxon? Where does the little girl you're guardian for come in?"

"Little girl!" Able said, startled and then smiled. "Why, Dawn is—"

"I keep hearing about these men McManus and Faxon and how Brandon is trying to beat you down so he can cheat the orphan child. How about it all?"

Able's smile died out. He shoved up his spectacles and rubbed his sleepy eyes.

"We haven't had much time for history, have we? I'd intended to give you the story of this property but we've been so concerned with bank balances and paper due and break-downs and such things that I just haven't had time."

"I'll have to make a long story short;

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the lumbering town of Tincup, with Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he befriends. He defeats Bill Duval, "king of the river," and town bully, in a log-birthing contest. Nicholas Brandon, the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence, trying to force him to leave town and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Elliott is arrested. He finds a friend in Judge Able Armitage. The judge hires him to run the one lumber camp, the Hoot Owl, that Brandon has not been able to grab. This belongs to Dawn McManus, daughter of Brandon's old partner, who has disappeared with a murder charge hanging over his head. Brandon sends his bully, Duval, to beat up Ben, and Ben works him in a flat fight and throws him out of camp.

SYNOPSIS

Ben Elliott—from "Yonder"—arrives at the lumbering town of Tincup, with Don Stuart, old, very sick man, whom he befriends. He defeats Bill Duval, "king of the river," and town bully, in a log-birthing contest. Nicholas Brandon, the town's leading citizen, resents Stuart's presence, trying to force him to leave town and Elliott, resenting the act, knocks him down. Elliott is arrested. He finds a friend in Judge Able Armitage. The judge hires him to run the one lumber camp, the Hoot Owl, that Brandon has not been able to grab. This belongs to Dawn McManus, daughter of Brandon's old partner, who has disappeared with a murder charge hanging over his head. Brandon sends his bully, Duval, to beat up Ben, and Ben works him in a flat fight and throws him out of camp.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for February 10

PETER PREACHES AT PENTECOST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:22-28, 36-42. GOLDEN TEXT—Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2:38.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Peter Preached a Great Sermon.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What Peter Preached at Pentecost.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Story of a Wonderful Day. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Source of Spiritual Power.

In teaching this lesson it is essential that the full meaning of Pentecost be apprehended. It is desirable, therefore, that the entire second chapter of Acts be brought into view.

1. The Day of Pentecost Fully Come (vv. 1-13).

1. The significance of the day (v. 1). Pentecost is from a Greek word meaning fifty. It was the feast held fifty days after the wave sheaf offering (Lev. 23:16). The wave sheaf typifies the resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. 15:20-23).

2. The gift of the Holy Spirit (vv. 2-4). On this day the Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples. This does not mean that the Spirit was not in the world before this, for throughout all the ages he has been in the world, giving light and life to it.

3. Upon whom the Spirit came (v. 1; cf. 1:13-15). The twelve and others, both men and women, to the number of one hundred twenty, which shows that the gift of the Holy Spirit was for all believers, not merely the apostles.

4. The marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-4). These marks were external and internal.

a. External. (1) The sound of a mighty wind (v. 2). This is suggestive of the mysterious, pervasive and powerful energy of the Spirit.

(2) Tongues of flame (v. 3). Each of the one hundred twenty was crowned with such a tongue for witnessing.

(3) Speaking in foreign tongues (v. 4). This miraculous gift characterized the apostolic age, but no authentic case has been reported in modern times.

b. Internal. This is seen in the transformation wrought in the disciples. Peter, who shortly before this covered before a Jewish maid, now with boldness stands before the chief rulers and declares that they have murdered their King, and are guilty before God.

5. The effects (vv. 5-13).

a. The multitudes were filled with amazement and wonder.

b. Some mocked and accused the disciples of being intoxicated.

11. Peter's Sermon (vv. 14-47).

Peter's sermon is as wonderful as the gift of tongues. It demonstrates the presence and power of the Spirit because he was a Galilean fisherman, without literary training. His homiletical analysis is perfect.

1. The introduction (vv. 14-21).

a. Defense of the disciples against the charge of being drunk (v. 15). He cited Jewish custom, showing that they would not be drunk at such an early hour of the day.

b. A scriptural explanation (vv. 16-21). He showed that this was a partial fulfillment of Joel's prophecy (Joel 2:28-32).

2. The proposition, or theme (v. 36). This was the messianship of Jesus. The argument which followed proved that Jesus was the Lord upon whom they were to call in order to be saved.

3. The argument (vv. 22-36). It was threefold.

a. From Christ's works (v. 22). He was approved of God among the Jews by his miracles, wonders, and signs, with which they were familiar.

b. From his resurrection (vv. 23-32). The Old Testament Scriptures had foretold the death and resurrection of Christ (Isa. 53:10). The disciples themselves were living witnesses of Christ's resurrection (v. 32).

c. From his ascension to the right hand of God (v. 33). The proof that he had ascended on high was the wonderful miracle of the Spirit's operation in their midst (John 16:7).

4. The effect of the sermon (vv. 37-42). Many people were convicted of their sins; some three thousand repented and were baptized. The evidence that the coming of the Spirit was real was:

a. That they continued steadfastly in the apostolic teaching (v. 42).

b. They continued in fellowship with the apostles (v. 42).

c. They continued in prayer (v. 42).

d. They gave their possessions to sustain those who had need (v. 45).

e. They lived gracious lives (vv. 46, 47).

Source of Disorders

An improper use of time is the source of all the disorders which reign amongst men. It is a treasure which we would wish to retain forever, yet which we cannot suffer to remain in our possession. This time, however, of which we make so little moment, is the only means of our eternal salvation.

Inspiration

How do you know the Bible is inspired? Because it inspires us.—Rev. Chas. Spurgeon.

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FARMERS' COLUMN

The Farm and Home

Seed potatoes should be free from scab, or treated if scab is present. Plant on land that has been in grass or legume or that is known to produce a good crop. Use enough fertilizer to insure good growth, and give proper cultivation.

Drugs or so-called tonics will not increase egg production. Breeding for high production plus proper feeding, housing, and general care are the only secrets to good returns from poultry. This means starting off with good chicks.

Killing, curing, and preserving a good meat supply between now and spring should be given consideration on every farm. Likewise, make plans now to grow enough potatoes and other vegetables to supply the family in 1935.

Cows should be in good condition when they freshen. Lack of condition of flesh results in lower production. A little money spent for feed, plus better care in general, will be more than repaid in the extra amount of milk produced.

Cereals are a good source of energy and therefore have an important place in most diets, especially for children. When small amounts of vegetables and fruits are used, it is particularly advisable to include at least one serving of whole cereal a day.

Barnyard manure is a good fertilizer for grape vines. If manure cannot be had, use nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia at the rate of one half pound scattered thinly around each vine in the early spring.

Cattle Feeding Outlook

Kentucky farmers who have a supply of hay for the rest of the winter and good pasture for the summer may find the cattle feeding situation favorable, thinks E. A. Johnson, economist of the college of agriculture, university of Kentucky.

Higher cattle prices next summer, when a decreased supply of slaughter cattle as a result of the present feed shortage becomes a reality, are expected by followers of the cattle situation.

Advances in cattle prices already have occurred as a result of the comparatively small supply of finished cattle on the markets. Prices of thin cattle have advanced in sympathy with slaughter cattle prices, but the high cost of feed has tended to discourage feeding, and consequently the demand for feeder cattle has been slow. The number of cattle on feed for market in the cornbelt states on Jan. 1 was 46 percent smaller than a year ago.

The supply of slaughter cattle during 1935 will gradually become smaller in comparison with past years as the weeks go by. It is generally expected that the late summer will be an especially favorable time to market cattle because the greatest feed shortage is in the section which normally feeds for the late spring and summer market, points out Mr. Johnson.

The tendency will be to reestablish breeding herds and to restock territory which has suffered most severely from the drought and thus contribute to a reduced supply of cattle on the markets. This will become evident as soon as summer pastures are available and will greatly enhance the value of feeder cattle and calves during the spring and early summer.

The unprecedented reduction in cattle numbers during the past six months has placed the cattle industry in the position of a low point in the cattle cycle, and market supplies will be comparatively small for several years.

At present, feed supplies are short, but if normal or even near-normal crops are produced this year, feed prices will be reduced. Then cattle-feeders will find it greatly to their advantage to have acquired their cattle during the period when others were anxious to sell and be in a position to utilize cheap feed to finish cattle for a high market.

Buy Intelligently

Buy intelligently, Miss Mary A. Bokahr, U. S. department of agriculture expert, told homemakers at the Farm and Home convention at Lexington. Said she: "We earn our living by farming or other hard work. We often turn around and waste a goodly portion of our hard earned income by buying unintelligently. All members of the family should learn to get their money's worth."

Her general rules for buying follow:

1. Pay cash if credit involves additional charges.
2. Know prices and real bargains.
3. Do not be over persuaded by clever advertising.
4. Buy in quantity when discount is given and you have storage space.
5. Before buying new clothes take an inventory and have a plan.

Corn-Hog Program

The 1935 corn-hog adjustment program has been put under way throughout the state. It is announced from the college of agriculture, university of Kentucky.

C. D. Phillips and L. A. Vennes of the college are directing the work, assisted by the supervisory force of the extension service of the college, which has been temporarily enlarged to assist local committees. The program is being handled thru county farm agents of the various counties.

Corn-hog adjustment for this year calls for a 10 percent reduction in the hog numbers and 10 to 30 percent reduction in corn acreage from the base period. There will be no restrictions on the use of land taken from corn production.

Participating farmers will receive \$15 a head on the number of hogs represented by the 10 percent reduction, and 35 cents a bushel on the estimated yield of corn on the land removed from production.

Approximately 23,500 Kentucky farmers signed corn-hog contracts last year, and will receive about \$4,100,000 in benefit payments.

FINAL COUNT IN STRAW VOTE

Morgan county residents participating in the Courier-Journal's statewide straw vote on the primary-convention question cast ballots as follows:

Democrats for primary, 100.
Democrats for convention, 12.
Republicans for primary, 44.
Republicans for convention, 5.
The state totals as compiled from counties thruout Kentucky, are:
Democrats for primary, 47,941.
Democrats for convention, 3,719.
Republicans for primary, 17,630.
Republicans for convention, 2,293.

LOOK NO FURTHER!

Here's what you want—your own business—a 66 year old company to back you—earnings \$25 to \$35 weekly starting, gradually building up. Route of 1000 farm families available this section. If you want to manage it, have a car, are under 50 and over 21, write A. T. Lewis, care of The J. R. Watkins Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Radiations and Injury

Various radiations can cause pain without injury and injury without pain. For example, heat waves easily excite pain without injury, as is shown in the sensitiveness of the eye to the radiation of a dull red fire. On the other hand, ultra-violet and X-rays cause no sensation whatsoever when they are seriously damaging the skin.—Collier's Weekly.

Hints for Homemakers

By Jane Rogers



PRESSED WOOD, especially the tempered grade, has almost unlimited uses in home improvement and decoration. A friend recently called to my attention two uses that may be of interest to others. She used it effectively to replace the bottom of a piano bench that had fallen out long ago; and now the music is no longer scattered in window sills and on chairs. She also used it to cover the unsightly top of a general utility table. Made entirely of wood and being warp proof and moisture-resistant, pressed wood is sturdy; it yields easily to the saw and does not chip or crack under pressure of nails or screws.

DANIEL BOONE and KENTUCKY

by
Dr. Charles M. Knapp

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

For two and a half years after his return home Daniel Boone quietly and industriously devoted himself to his little farm on the Yadkin, farming in the summer and making hunting trips in the fall and winter, possibly again entering Kentucky. There is some reason to believe that in 1772 he moved over into the Watauga Valley. However, if he did, he soon returned to his farm on the Yadkin. Early in 1773 he accompanied Benjamin Cuthbert and others on a hunt into Kentucky as far as the present Jessamine county. From that trip he returned, as did so many others in that year, with an even greater determination to make a settlement in Kentucky.

During the spring and summer of 1773 he made his preparations. He enlisted the cooperation of Captain William Russell, the principal pioneer in the Clinch Valley. A large party was organized. In it were several of his wife's relatives, the Bryans, also five families from his own neighborhood in the Yadkin Valley. Forty men without their families composed the Bryan party. But Boone and most of his party sold their claims and took with them their wives and children.

On September 25, 1773, Boone's party started out from the Yadkin to join the Bryan contingent in Powell's Valley. Arriving there first they went into camp to await the arrival of the other party. Boone sent his eldest son, James, with two men to notify Captain Russell of their arrival and to secure flour and farming implements to take along to Kentucky. Returning with the goods, and accompanied by Russell's young son, Henry, two of Russell's negro slaves, and two or three white workmen, they missed the trail, encamped for the night about three miles from Boone's camp. There, at daybreak, they were attacked by a party of Shawnees and almost all the party was killed. This was Boone's first great personal loss, the death of his son James, whom he had as a very young boy taken with him on many a hunting trip in the Carolina hills. This attack spread consternation in the party and despite Boone's entreaties the party broke up and the several groups, with the exception of Boone's own family, all returned to Virginia and the Carolinas. Boone, however, having sold out his interests in the old settlement, took up quarters in an empty cabin upon the Clinch river a few miles from Captain Russell's place. Their food that winter must

have come entirely from their stock of cattle and the victims of Boone's trusty rifle. Such was the inglorious end of a venture which might have become the first permanent settlement in Kentucky in the year 1773.

The year 1774 saw an outbreak of Indian attacks along the whole frontier from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas. The border warfare which resulted has been known as Lord Dunmore's war, after the then vigorous governor of the colony of Virginia. At first the isolated valley of the Clinch where the Boones had spent the previous winter was not molested. For, however, were built to guard the settlements in the mountain valleys. At the same time numerous parties of surveyors were in Kentucky, cut off from contact and news from the east by Indian war parties from north of the Ohio. Boone's friend and neighbor was directed to employ two woodsmen to go out, locate these parties, and warn them of the danger and direct them to return to the settlements by way of Cumberland Gap. He employed Daniel Boone and Michael Stoner. Leaving the Clinch on June 27 the two were at Harrodsburg by July 8, where James Harrod and a party of 34 men were laying off a large town site. There Boone registered as a settler and built a makeshift cabin for future occupancy. Then he and Stoner proceeded down the Kentucky river to the Ohio and thence down that stream to the falls to notify several bands of surveyors and town builders like Harrod. After an absence of 61 days they were back on the Clinch, having accomplished a dangerous journey of more than 800 miles.

When he arrived home Boone found that Captain Russell had gone with a company of men to join Dunmore's expedition against the Shawnees, which eventually won a victory over the Indians at Point Pleasant on October 10. Boone soon found himself in command of a small fort at Moore's in the Clinch valley. He seems to have been the most active leader in the whole valley. For his work at this time he was in response to a popular petition commissioned as captain of militia. Gradually quiet returned to the southern frontier after the peace with the Indians of the north had been concluded. The settlers returned to their cabins and Boone was free to look after his own affairs once again and to plan again for an early advance into Kentucky.

BOB JONES' COMMENTS

Some time ago it was my privilege to visit Eton college, near London. This is a preparatory school for boys located in the shadow of Windsor castle. It was founded by Henry VI in 1440. The original benches are in the building. On the walls of the rooms are cut the names of all graduates. Milton's name is there. The name of Gladstone and of fifteen other prime ministers of England are there. The school has always given emphasis to religion. Twice each day the student body assemblies in the chapel for religious services. Our guide showed us the block at which boys knelt to take their whippings. The one sin which is not tolerated is the sin of lying. The young people of the world need to relearn the lesson of truthfulness. I am not an old man, but when I was a boy in school lying was not tolerated. We told the truth regardless of the consequences. I am not a pessimist about the youth of the world, but I am convinced that young people as a whole do not have the same regard for truth that young people had when I was a boy.

Standing recently at the tomb of Susanna Wesley there came to my mind Paul's letter to Timothy where he says in substance, "Timothy, I know you are a good man because you had such a good mother and such a good grandmother." Only a woman of Susanna Wesley's character could produce sons like John and Charles. It takes great women to produce great men. In the sight of God sin is the same whether it is committed by man or woman. As far as world consequences are concerned, it is worse for women to be sinners than it is for men to be sinners. The world might hold together if all men were bad, provided all women were good. The world could not hold together if all men were good and all women were bad. If I were a woman I had rather be the mother of a man like John Wesley or Charles Wesley than to be a queen on a throne. The greatest privilege that God ever gave a woman is the privilege of being a good Christian mother. The need of our modern world is consecrated, Christian motherhood.



Many people regard work as a penalty, as something irksome. They work because they must, and do as little work as they can.

At closing time, at most places that employ large numbers, you can see the workers who deserve promotion and those who do not. A few will drop their work on the tick of the clock, heedless of whether their day's work is completed or not, while some will go on for a few minutes, finishing what they are doing.

Many workers seem to regard themselves as slaves. They seem to think in slave fashion. These folks create their own slavery. They lack ambition. Any worker, no matter how small his job, can win the respect and good will of his superiors by taking a keen interest in his work.

The workers who get ahead are those who do something to improve their position once in a while—something they are not paid for—and do their job better than the boss expects them to do it. This is a secret of promotion and is the reason back of what is called "good luck."

Visited in Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bradley and daughter Delena were visiting in Portsmouth, Ohio, over the week end. They were accompanied by Miss Dick McKenzie and Miss E. Leone Bradley. Mr. Bradley's sister, who is still convalescing from an operation. They returned home Sunday evening and were accompanied by Mrs. Bradley's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Patrick, of Sciotoville, Ohio. After enjoying an afternoon at the theater in Ashland the weary travelers found a piping hot dinner awaiting them, prepared by Miss McKenzie's mother, Mrs. C. M. McKenzie. The Patricks will probably visit a few days before returning home.

P. T. A. MEETS

The Parent-Teachers association held its regular meeting for February the first Monday, Feb. 4, instead of the second Monday, so as to arrange for the banquet.

The president, Mrs. W. A. Caskey, called the meeting to order. The meeting opened by singing "The Old Rugged Cross," led by Mrs. R. A. Baldwin. Rev. I. J. Scudder read the scripture lesson and offered prayer. He gave a few well chosen remarks connected with the scripture and the opening song.

The assistant secretary, Miss Floris Cox, read the minutes, which were approved.

Supt. Haney introduced Rev. Newman of Beattyville, who is president of the Beattyville P.T.A. He gave a very interesting talk on P.T.A. work.

In the business session it was voted that the banquet Feb. 14 include women as well as men, and be called a P.T.A. banquet. It will be held in the basement of the Methodist church. Mrs. D. R. Keeton, chairman of the menu committee, reported, and the report was accepted.

Plates will sell at 50 cents. The president appointed as program committee for the evening Mrs. R. A. Baldwin, Prof. Clyde Lewis, Supt. Ova Haney, Mrs. Nell Rose was appointed chairman of the decoration committee. The ticket committee includes W. O. Pelfrey, Mrs. Nancy Turner, Mrs. O. B. Arnett, Mrs. Bessalene Allen, Miss Floris Cox, B. E. Whit, and the treasurer, Miss Mary Jane Cox, as doorkeeper.

SCOUTING BIRTHDAY

As February 8 comes around this year, we are once again reminded that the Boy Scouts are having a birthday, this time an officially important one, the twenty-fifth, which will usher in its silver anniversary year, celebrating a quarter century of scouting, during which 6,539,330 boys and men have in all branches followed its happy, healthy, outdoor program and committed themselves to the great oath and law, which has been described by scout enthusiasts as the finest code for conduct that has been proclaimed since the sermon on the mount. Congratulations to every Boy Scout of America! Congratulations to America that it has Boy Scouts!

Scouting was devised as a game and is played in that spirit, but underneath the game, permeating every aspect of it, are the intangible permanent values of character, of loyalty and good faith and courage and service in forgetfulness of self, in remembrance of the needs of others.

Take one scout law alone and see what it means to American life as a whole, where it is multiplied more than a thousand fold, as it annually is. "A Scout is clean—he keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd." If this is part of a game, it is a game every American parent will covet for his son.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a.m.
Mid-week service every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.
Church services the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Young people's service every Sunday night at 6:15 o'clock.
A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these services. I. J. SCUDDER, pastor

J. S. Maxwell, M.D.

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Charlie Cottle, Committee, Plaintiff
vs.
Annie Cottle, et al., Defendants

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Morgan circuit court, rendered at the November term, 1934, in the above styled cause, I will offer for sale at the front door of the courthouse in West Liberty, Kentucky, on Monday, the 25th day of February, 1935, at one o'clock p.m., or thereabouts, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to wit:

Situate in the town of West Liberty, Morgan county, on the west side of Water street and bounded as follows: on the north by the lands of Parthenia Easterling, etc.; on the east by the lands of Water street; on the south by lands of Jerry Stacy, and also by Licking river; on the west by Licking river.

NOTE: I will first offer said property in two parcels, one to include the residence upon a lot 75 feet fronting on Water street and extending to the river; then I will offer the remainder of said property; then I will offer the whole of said property and accept that bid or bids out of which the most can be realized for the property.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond, bearing 6 percent interest from date, with approved security, for the purchase money. This 25th day of January, 1935.
HARLEN MURPHY, M.C.M.C.C.
W. M. Gardner, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who have lawful claims against the estate of Sarah Pack, deceased, to present the same to me at once, properly sworn to. Persons owing the estate will please contact me promptly and make arrangements for payment. T. J. ELAM, Cottle, Ky., Admr. of Estate of Sarah Pack.

\$4.50

Buy the Daily Courier-Journal on year and the Licking Valley Courier (weekly) one full year.

\$4.00

Buy the Louisville Daily Times one year and the Licking Valley Courier one year.

These offers apply only to Morgan county Rural Delivery subscribers and to subscribers in towns where the respective dailies do not maintain carrier service.

Send Orders to
COURIER PUBLISHING CO.
West Liberty, Ky.

You're The Loser

WHEN you allow Headache, Neuralgia, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic or Periodic Pains to keep you from work or pleasure.

You can't go places and do things when you are suffering—and the work or good times won't wait for you.

Why allow Pain to rob you of Health, Friends, Happiness, Money?

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS have been used for the relief of pain for more than forty years. They taste good, act quickly, do not upset the stomach, nor cause constipation, leave no dull, depressed feeling.

Thousands have used them for twenty, thirty, forty years, and still find that nothing else relieves pain so promptly and effectively.

Why don't you try them? Once you know how pleasant they are to take, how quickly and effectively they relieve, you won't want to go back to disagreeable, slow acting medicines.

You too may find quick relief. Why wait forty minutes for relief when Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve you in ten to twenty minutes?



I have been using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for thirty years. No matter what kind of pain I have, they stop it almost instantly. Never without them in the house.
Mrs. Chas. W. Webb, Indio, Calif.

As a household remedy I have never found anything that equalled Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

I never found anything that was so good to stop pain as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I have told many about them and I find they are all using them.

I have been using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years. I keep them on hand all the time. I can certainly recommend them for pain.

Miss Audra Seybold, 2417 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio

Your Anti-Pain Pills have been a wonderful help to me. I have used them for three years and always keep them on hand.

Mrs. E. Pierce, Lapwai, Idaho

I have used quite a lot of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are fine pills to stop pain.

Mrs. J. L. Kester, Shicklinsky, Pa.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

25 DOSES IN EACH BOX
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Personal

Mrs. Tonnie Pelfrey of Lacey Creek is in town this week.

D. B. Bradley is traveling in the vicinity of Lexington this week.

Miss Dixie McKenzie was shopping Saturday in Ashland and Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Roman have moved to Long Branch in time for early spring planting.

Mrs. Prentice Nickell visited her sister, Mrs. Frazier Cecil, at Mize, on Tuesday. Mrs. Cecil is very sick with pneumonia.

Miss Josephine McGuire is spending the week at Soldier visiting Mrs. C. M. Summer, who has been sick since Christmas.

Miss Lila Perry returned Wednesday morning from a two months' visit at Mt. Sterling and Lexington with relatives and friends.

H. C. O'Brien of Lexington will preach at the Christian church Sunday morning, Feb. 10, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford Howard have moved to Winchester, where they will be going to school this spring and summer to keep themselves qualified to teach.

Prof. Geo. V. Moore of the College of the Bible, Lexington, came up Sunday bringing with him H. C. O'Brien, who preached at the Christian church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Blair entertained Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Patrick of Sciotoville, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bradley and daughter Delema, of this place.

Kelly's Improved White Burley, Judy's Pride, and other varieties of Tobacco Seed in any quantity at Lykins Shoe Shop, RODGER, WEST, West Liberty, Ky.—Adv.

The following friends met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nickell on Sunday night, as Wendell Nickell and Arnold McKenzie were leaving Monday for Wesleyan college: Henry Stacy, Bernard Lacy, Arnold McKenzie, Ethel Marie Elam, Ruth McKenzie, Jack Cochran, Sherman McKenzie, Peggy Burton, Thelma Spurlock, Dorothy McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Blevins, Marguerite Nickell, Lexie Childers, Herman, Wendell, and Virginia Nickell, and Carl Henry of Mt. Sterling.

Mrs. Sam Spencer is very sick and unable to get out.

Lee Bayes is putting up some modern cottages for rent.

Miss Olive Fannin entered school at Morehead this week.

Dr. L. D. Carter has moved to rooms in the R. M. Oakley residence.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sebastian of Ashland visited home folks here on Monday.

Miss Helen McClure of Pompano entered the Richmond normal school this week.

Miss Marie Franklin of Johnson county is assisting Mrs. Childers with the work at Childers hotel.

Mrs. Rebecca Henry and son Carl, of Mt. Sterling, were in town the last of the week looking for a location.

Elmer Craft entered the Morehead normal school Monday and joined his wife, who is also a student there.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tredway are building a beautiful little bungalow which they expect to soon occupy.

Mrs. C. W. Mathis came in from Benham on Saturday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cottle got residence rooms with Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie and moved the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis of Jeffersonville, Ohio, ate dinner with Mrs. Lewis' sister, Mrs. W. O. Blair, and family, Friday, before returning home.

O. P. Carr of Morehead had business in town Friday. R. M. Oakley accompanied him home, spending a few days with his brother-in-law, Joe W. Perry. He returned home Tuesday.

Ethered Gibbs, one of our worthy young men and a graduate of Berea college, is one of our seventh and eighth grade teachers, taking the place of Mrs. Henry Carter, who is in poor health.

Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong, Miss Nancy Elam, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lykins joined the editor and family Monday in partaking of his birthday dinner and with congratulations and good wishes.

W. P. Elam, C. R. Turner, Henry Cole, and W. A. Caskey went to Lexington on Thursday. Mr. Caskey went on to Louisville and his doctor pronounced him getting along nicely. Mr. Cole visited his son Robert and family, in Wilmore, until Sunday, when they brought him home and spent the day here.

Miss Alma Craft was in Mt. Sterling on Sunday.

Lockwood Elam has been employed as a driver by the Greyhound bus company and has the run from Ashland to Pikeville.

H. C. Rose has sold his residence on South Main street to W. O. Pelfrey and will move in a few weeks into his residence on Broadway.

Mrs. Buford Short, who has taught a number of years at Index, left this week for Hopkinsville, Ohio, where she joins her husband. She was in and ordered the Courier so as not to miss one issue.

SEWING CIRCLE MEETS
Cannel City, Ky., Feb. 4.—The Sewing Circle met with Mrs. J. W. Benton on Friday, Jan. 25. The meeting was opened by singing "Where We'll Never Grow Old" and "How Beautiful Heaven Must Be." Our hostess, Mrs. J. W. Benton, read the scripture lesson, the 22nd chapter of Proverbs. Mrs. Ada Benton led in prayer. The secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, called the roll, and each member answered with a Bible verse.

Present were Mrs. Rissie Lykins, Mrs. Stella Benton, Mrs. Sarah Collinsworth, Mrs. Frances Benton, Mrs. Lennie Patrick, Mrs. W. T. Stamper, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, Mrs. Ada Benton, Mrs. J. W. Benton, and Misses Gladys and Wilma Benton, Cohen Patrick, and Dolores Ferguson.

The Cannel City Aid met with the Sewing Circle as visitors. Present were Mrs. A. C. Carter, Mrs. Myrtle Peyton, Mrs. Rollie Elam, Mrs. Sallie Minor, Mrs. Phil Donovan, Mrs. Wayne Dungan, and Miss Alene Zornes.

Miss Gladys Benton, Miss Alene Zornes, and Mrs. Flora Patrick assisted the hostess in serving refreshments of angel food cake and fruit salad. All had an enjoyable time and adjourned to meet with Mrs. W. T. Stamper on Friday, Feb. 8.

The FIRESIDE PHILOSOPHER

By ALFRED BIGGS

Egotism is mental constipation.
Real beauty comes from the mind.
No bank account is as good as good health.
Adversity often brings out the best in a man.
Continual dropping of tears will wear away love.
Do you realize how much you have that you could live without?
Believe in yourself if you expect others to believe in you.

BRIEF MUSINGS

Some ice creams are more than half air.
Whatever you do let it represent your best.
The easiest way out is hardly ever the best way.
The bravest man loses his nerve in a dentist chair.
Most of the high-baiting is done without saying a word.
Wearing clothes gracefully is an art, but it can be taught.
No man ever becomes entirely accustomed to himself.
We all believe in evolution, but we don't let it bother us.
"This is so touching," said the father as his son borrowed a fiver.
The girl who marries a man with money to burn makes a good match.
Housekeeping to a woman is a good deal like cleaning up his desk is to a man.
Build a genuinely good house; then you can get the cost of it back in rent many times.
Paradoxical as it seems, there are times when insomnia can almost be a nightmare.
Whatever retreating chins indicate, double chins do not indicate firmness of character.
Man who asks for a candid opinion of himself never gets it and he ought to know that.
An agnostic enjoys a good logical sermon in defense of orthodoxy as well as anyone.
Good society wants good morals, and whenever they can't be, wants them kept out of sight.
Every forward step of the human race is due to the idea of one man, comprehended and welcomed by his fellowmen.

Bible "Best" in Language of Many Varied Peoples

The Bible has now been translated into 800 languages or dialects or is in course of translation; and it is an interesting question to ask which of these translations is the best, writes Dr. Theodore Graebner in the Lutheran Witness.

An African negro once told an Englishman who had traveled widely among many nations: "You white people have many advantages. You have railroads, the telegraph, riches, beautiful dresses, wisdom and rifles; but one thing you lack, a thing we have—the Bible in the Zulu language." The traveler said: "Our own translation is an excellent one and is very faithful to the original text." The Zulu shook his head and said: "It cannot be the equal of ours."

The incident had almost escaped the memory of the traveler when he came to one of the Malayan islands and there heard a native remark: "The Malay is the most eloquent language in the world. Just read our translation of the Scriptures and be convinced." A little later he was in a Chinese port. "In my hearing," he says, "a Chinese Christian expressed his pity for the Europeans who are unable to read the Bible in Chinese."

Hamilton's Home
Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury of the United States, though born at Nevis, in the West Indies, spent his youth and young manhood in St. Croix, Virgin Islands. Hamilton's desk and stool are still used in the dingy store where he formulated the dreams that were to come true in the United States.

Women Exceed Men in Vienna
The census shows that the number of women in Vienna exceeds that of men by 174,580. The birth-rate of boys in this city is higher than that of girls, but there are many more cases of deaths among young boys than girls. —London Sunday Observer.

That's All
"Do you mean to say that he actually choked you, and you did not offer to fight?"
"Oh, he didn't choke me. He only punched my eye!"

No Plus Ultra
Banker—This is the tenth time you have had this note renewed.
Post—Yes, sir, I fear that note is the only immortal thing I shall ever write!

Admitted It
"Who's that awful woman over there who keeps talking?"
"My wife."
"So sorry. My mistake."
"No. Mine."

The Answer to That One
"Were you ever kissed?" the old maid was asked.
"Well, if I should die tomorrow it would not be from curiosity," she replied. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Great Decision
He—Do you know the difference between a taxi and a bus?
She—No.
He—This. We'll take the bus.

MAKES UP ANIMALS FOR PICTURE ACTS

There are beauty hints for animals as well as human beings, and a score of make-up devices as well. To the motion-picture camera all the members of the animal kingdom are alike; the only difference is in the personnel of the respective make-up departments and the dressing rooms, observes a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The dressing rooms for the jungle beasts on the film lots of one company are a hundred closely guarded cages. The make-up man is as different from the manicured attendants to the human players as are his charges.

A thick beard hides his bronzed skin. His beauty equipment consists of huge files, fantastic shears, combs with yard-long handles—the sort of tools a beautician might see in a nightmare. He moves from cage to cage, his hands deftly wielding the instruments. For heaven forbid that a cinema cat or a "movie" monkey without first being primed and curried to the pink of pulchritude.

There are more than 500 beasts of all descriptions in this "movie" menagerie. Before the lens is directed toward any group of them they are carefully groomed. Nails are clipped chiefly for the protection of those working in the picture with them. Fur is combed and brushed; everything is done to make them attractively ferocious or attractively amiable.

Pearls Sensitive

In the setting of an estate which had a Brockton brook there was a division of personal jewelry between two of the heirs. One took a string of pearls that had originally been valued at around \$10,000. A Boston firm dealing in gems pronounced the once flawless pearls as salable at not more than \$800. The wearer of the gems had been a sufferer from a malady for which she had taken a comparative modern remedy, and that remedy, the jewel experts said, had acted upon the pearls through the skin they touched and had robbed them of their luster. A pearl is singularly sensitive to conditions in the body of the wearer, Brockton Enterprise.

Fuse Saves Wires From Birds

Because of the too-great industry of a South Carolina woodpecker, a power company of that state has been forced to adopt a new type of outdoor cut-out fuse installation. The woodpecker played havoc with the exposed portion of soft wire in a number of the fuses formerly used. These have now been replaced with fuses in which the exposed parts are of copper, a substance too tough for the bird's beak to penetrate.

Asiatics to Lead Growth

In the next ten years the number of Asiatics will increase by 150,000,000 while American "half-breeds," described as the mixed population of South and Central America, will gain only 40,000,000. On the other hand, purchased Europeans will increase by only 20,000,000. This is the prophecy made by Prof. M. Rostet, of the French academy in Paris, which is arousing much discussion in Europe.

Imperishable Records

Indestructible records of picturesque and historic places in England are being preserved for future generations by printing etchings on clay, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. After the clay is fired and glazed, the etchings are printed on the tiles, each of which is 6 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches. A new method makes possible the production of strong line and delicate color.

A Quiet Afternoon

A celebrity and his wife left home one afternoon leaving only the two children to act as hosts to whoever might come in. When the parents hurried back, to their amazement, there on the door tacked on, read the children's scrawl: "The parents are out and the children do not wish to be disturbed."

Tower to Attract Bats

Heidelberg, Germany, is to have a bat tower which will rival the famous Flittermouse tower in Bergen. It will be constructed on a plan which will attract hosts of bats. People in the wooded valley of the Neckar are plagued by mosquitoes, gnats and other insects and it is hoped that the bats will war on the pests.

Reading Light Five Miles Away

Cleveland has a beacon light which, although visible to ships 125 miles away, and although a person five miles from it can read a newspaper by its light, uses an electric light which virtually is the same size as the ordinary tungsten lamp.

Citizen

"This man claims to be a prominent Plunkville citizen."
"If he lives in Plunkville he is prominent there. Plunkville has only six houses." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Way Out

"So you are teaching, eh?"
"Yes."
"What do you do when a student asks a question you can't answer?"
"Call for answers from the class."

Mathematics

Visitor—How old are you, my little man?
Boy—Barrow. If I know, mister, Mother was twenty when I was born, but now she's only twenty-four.

VACATION JOKES

Shooting It
Humidoros—I'm taking up archery. Kitchennette—That's one way of killing time.

Everything
Junior—Daddy, what is dew?
Daddy—The rent, the note at the bank, and installment on the car.

Courage
"Were you brave at the dentist's?"
"Rather! I told him I could not pay the bill until next year."

Perhaps He Does
Mother—A 20-page letter from James. What does he say?
Daughter—He says he loves me.

Bridge
Maris—Does your husband play cards for money?
Doris—No, but his opponents do.

Was He Mortified?
"Til bet you were mad when you caught that skunk."
"You bet; I was highly incensed."

Sarcastic
"I say, waiter, take away this egg and bring its neck. I'd rather have it broiled!"

Practicing Up
"There is talk that the next war will be fought with radio."
"Well, I'm in training. I've faced some terrible programs."

Waiting for the Game to End
"Does your wife's bridge interfere with the housekeeping?"
"It does when we need the table for dinner."

Ornithology
Bess—Why not join our bird study club, Jack?
Jack—Too many hens in it and not enough birds.

British Engineers Plan Way to Harness Tides

In Britain, the Severn estuary has big tides, and there is a scheme for making a barrage across this. A detailed official report was recently made on the project, writes a correspondent in the London Spectator.

It would cost about 20,000,000 pounds and by itself could not compete with electrical power generated by burning coal. But with the aid of water power from dams in the Wye valley, nearby, it is estimated that it could supply all the southwest of England and Wales with power at two-thirds of the present cost.

Schemes like this have to be careful not to upset existing arrangements, and Bristol is naturally very anxious with navigation. In order to settle this question, wonderfully accurate models of the river bed have been made, and the effects of a barrage on currents and on silting-up have been studied on the model.

The model is so accurate that, when a current of muddy water was run through it, the mud particles were deposited so as to reproduce with extraordinary fidelity the sand banks and shoals that exist in the real river. The results seem conclusive that a barrage could have no serious effects on shipping.

Rocket for Wreck Victims

The crew of a sinking ship forced to take to boats will have a better chance of being found by use of a rocket recently invented in Bremen, Germany. Tests have been satisfactory. The rocket works automatically when thrown into the water, and consequently can be operated by men who are floating the waves. It rises to a great height before it throws out flames attached to a parachute, and these flames are visible for nearly 20 minutes.

"Stone Kindling" Starts Fires

Stone "kindling" is used to start fires. It is in the form of a synthetic stone which, when soaked in kerosene, burns for ten minutes. It can be used repeatedly, as it does not break down in the heat and absorbs the fuel, thus permitting it to burn gradually when soaked in kerosene for the same purpose and when coal oil was first employed as fuel, a deposit of a peculiar granite was found which was used in the same manner.

6,000 Head of Buffalo

At Wainwright, about 125 miles due east of Edmonton, Alberta, the Canadian government maintains Buffalo National park, a fenced-in area of more than 100 square miles. Within this inclosure exists the largest single herd of buffalo in the world. There are more than 6,000 head.

"Heavy Water" Is Deadly Poison

"Heavy water," a newly-discovered substance in England is a deadly poison, consisting of hydrogen atoms twice the normal weight and oxygen, and the one quart known to exist is valued at \$150,000.

She Knew

Scribbler—Ah! A check for \$100 from Dribbler's! And I don't know what it is for!
Wife—Oh, that's for my new gown and bonnet, dear! I've been praying for it a week!

Woman's Instinct

Justified—After marriage a man finds out who his real friends are.
Friend—How?
Justified—His wife unerringly picks them out for him to shake.

PICK 4 OF YOUR FAVORITE MAGAZINES

AND THIS NEWSPAPER - 1 FULL YEAR

You Save Money on this Amazing Combination Offer

4 Leading Magazines and Your Favorite Newspaper

Pick 1 Magazine

GROUP-1 SELECT ONE MAGAZINE

- Better Homes & Gardens . . . 1 Yr.
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- McCall's Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Pathfinder (Weekly) . . . 1 Yr.
- Pictorial Review . . . 2 Yrs.
- Open Road (Boys) . . . 6 Mos.
- Parents' Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Sports Afield . . . 1 Yr.
- Shadowplay Movie Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Silver Screen . . . 1 Yr.
- Woman's World . . . 2 Yrs.
- Household Magazine . . . 2 Yrs.
- Needlecraft . . . 2 Yrs.
- Cloverleaf Review . . . 2 Yrs.
- Home Circle . . . 2 Yrs.

Check 1 magazine thus (X)

Pick 3 Magazines

GROUP-2 SELECT THREE MAGAZINES

- The Country Home . . . 1 Yr.
- Cloverleaf Review . . . 1 Yr.
- American Poultry Journal . . . 1 Yr.
- The Farm Journal . . . 1 Yr.
- Capper's Farmer . . . 1 Yr.
- Goodwoman Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Good Stories . . . 1 Yr.
- Home Circle . . . 1 Yr.
- Household Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Illustrated Mechanics . . . 1 Yr.
- Mother's Home Life . . . 1 Yr.
- Needlecraft . . . 1 Yr.
- Successful Farming . . . 1 Yr.
- Everybody's Poultry Magazine . . . 1 Yr.
- Woman's World . . . 1 Yr.
- American Fruit Grower . . . 1 Yr.

Check 3 magazines thus (X)

IF YOU PREFER YOU MAY CHOOSE ALL 4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP-2

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CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

ICKES ASKS GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF GRAFT IN PWA FUNDS

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union

"HONEST HAROLD" Ickes has been subjected to lots of abuse by congressmen and others, but he does not intend to let anything be put over on the Public Works administration, of which he is the administrator. At his request a special grand jury has been summoned to meet in Washington on February 6 to inquire into charges of graft in the PWA. Assistant United States Attorney John W. Fihely has the matter in hand for the government and will present first testimony concerning the \$4,000,000 canal project in Texas. It was asserted that the contract for this project was withdrawn after Mr. Ickes' investigation had uncovered evidence that there was a huge conspiracy to defraud the United States. Eight or ten persons, including federal officials, are said to be involved. Mr. Ickes himself said:

"The Public Works administration investigation division has made a long and careful study of the Texas project upon the direction of the administrator (Ickes) and presented to the proper prosecuting officials of the government a full report for such action as they deem proper to take."

This Texas case may consume several weeks, and afterward the grand jury is expected to investigate some other projects and also charges of fraud in the War department.

DURING the debate in the house on an administration bill to increase by \$9,000,000 the amount of long-term securities the treasury can issue, Representative Reed of New York quoted Secretary Morgenthau as saying that the treasury could not finance the work relief program unless congress broadened its bond-issuing authority. So the house passed the measure at once.

The bill, prepared by the Treasury department, places the administration squarely against inflation. It provides authority to raise money necessary for the public works, social security and similar measures, meet federal deficits, and might even be used to provide funds for payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Under provisions of the measure there would be ten-year bonds in amounts as small as \$25, and as explained by the Treasury department, would be sold below par. There would be no interest, but each six months the bonds would appreciate in value at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, plus compounded earnings.

Huge sums are involved: first, the creation of a revolving bond authorization fund of \$2,500,000,000; and second, the consolidation of the two present revolving funds of \$100,000,000 each into a joint \$200,000,000 fund for bills, certificates and notes.

WHEN the senate passes the \$4,000,000,000 work relief measure, as it certainly will after all the orators get through, there need be no fussing as to who is to administer the huge fund. President Roosevelt himself, according to an authority high in administration circles, will undertake that job and will allocate the money to the various agencies as he sees fit. There will be no new set-up for this purpose, unless it may be a small group of advisors selected by Mr. Roosevelt. These may be members of the cabinet or technical experts—more likely the latter. This information was given the senate finance committee as it began consideration of the bill, and was designed to quiet some of the opposition and also to curb the ambition of certain gentlemen who had hoped to handle the \$4,000,000,000. It did not, however, silence those senators of both parties who still contend that too much power is given the President when he is handed such a vast sum to dispose of as he pleases.

As passed by the house by a huge majority and under "gag rule" the bill appropriates, in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 for the President's work relief program, \$880,000,000 for immediate relief expenditure. And that is the way it will go through the senate.

THE Hauptmann trial grinds on. Crowds jam the Flemington courthouse each day in the hope of witnessing something "sensational," there are the usual clashes between attorneys for the state and for the defense, the prisoner continues to maintain his composure under the terrific pressure to which he has been subjected, and except for the prominence of Colonel Lindbergh, the case has been about on a par with the usual murder trial.

New developments which he has assured the press will be "a big surprise" to Bruno Hauptmann have been promised by David T. Wilentz, New Jersey attorney general. The exact nature of this information has not been divulged, but is expected to be introduced soon.

The state has built up a good case in the opinion of most of those who have been following the trial. Every kind of evidence except that of eye wit-

nesses and fingerprints has been introduced, and the defense will have to overcome the weight of this testimony if Hauptmann is to escape the electric chair in Trenton. Meanwhile Attorney Edward J. Reilly, famous New York criminal lawyer, is saying little, and preparing one of his famous surprises, or at least so some believe.

"SOMETHING went wrong with the steering apparatus." That seems to be the only explanation for the tragedy that overtook the Ward liner Mohawk off the New Jersey coast and that cost the lives of 15 of the vessel's passengers and 31 members of the crew. In no other way could anyone account for the weird fact that the Mohawk, a fast ship, was rammed by the freighter Tallisman when both were out-bound from New York and the Mohawk had started several hours before the Tallisman. The liner had to veer below Ambrose Light to calibrate its compass; then, as she was under way again and passing the freighter she sheered sharply to port and ran directly across the Tallisman's bow, was rammed and sank within half an hour. Both ships sent out SOS calls at once and the Mohawk's life boats were promptly launched. The survivors were picked up by two other liners, and the bodies of most of those killed were gathered up by coast guard vessels.

An investigation of the tragedy was started promptly on orders of Joseph Weaver, chief of the federal bureau of navigation. Another federal inquiry also got under way at the offices of United States Attorney Martin Conboy, where the Tallisman crew was questioned.

THAT serio-comic "civil war" in Huey Long's domain is becoming more serious than comical and almost any day may develop into real warfare. It was centered for the present at the state capital. Two hundred armed men, directed by leaders of the Square Deal association, seized the parish court house in East Baton Rouge and held it until assured that one of their friends who had been arrested was released. They then dispersed with a warning from one John Appel to "be sure you have enough ammunition and be ready for the call at any time."

The Kingfish was in New Orleans at the time, but he hastened to Baton Rouge while Governor Allen called out some troops and proclaimed martial law in the capital. Huey immediately ordered the recently appointed Judge J. D. Womack to start an investigation of what he described as a plot to murder him, in which "four sheriffs and a district attorney" were involved. The senator declared:

"We picked up two men, one of them was going to drive the murder car. It was all fixed up. He was going to block my car on the highway between here and New Orleans, make it stop and force me in the ditch, and then 14 or 15 were going to come along in another car and kill me."

"We found all the stuff in the fellow's car. There was sheriff's equipment, and everything."

Maybe Huey was right, for one Sidney Sony testified at the inquiry that he had been given a gun, ammunition and gas bombs to kill the senator.

Long blamed the Standard Oil company for the armed assembly of his enemies in Baton Rouge and said that unless the company stopped the "violence" his compromise with it over the 5-cent oil refinery tax would be called off.

Despite this warning another armed group of Square Dealers gathered at the Baton Rouge air field; but someone betrayed them and a detachment of the National Guard advanced on them in battle array. The sight of machine guns was enough for the citizenry; they surrendered, were disarmed, placed under technical arrest and permitted to go home.

POSSIBILITY of a move by the Italian government to make a protectorate out of Ethiopia was seen by European statesmen. Exploitation of the announcement of the slaying of a French Somaliland administrator and 96 French Somaliland employees and Somalis was said to indicate that a movement was on for Italy to take over the mountainous African kingdom to restore order. The consent of France and Great Britain to the plan has been obtained, it was reported.

A number of recent developments point toward some action by the Italian government. Premier Mussolini recently took over the office of minister of colonies; Gen. Emilio de Bono, former minister of colonies, was named high commissioner of Italian East Africa; military roads have been constructed through Italian Somaliland to the Ethiopian frontier; and the Italians have recently taken over a bigger share in the operation of the Djibouti and Addis Ababa railway.

War in Ethiopia would involve considerable expense due to the rugged nature of the country, and this is seen by some as a reason why the Italian government has not acted sooner. The Ethiopian emperor has been buying all the arms and munitions he can, it has been reported, in preparation for the impending trouble.

Washington Digest National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—At last after years of talking, a social security program is before congress.

Social Security And now that it is before congress there is a brand new outburst of talk, because it seems the "social securers" never can agree among themselves. The result is that leadership in the house and in the senate is trying vainly to follow administration instructions, and has run afoul of all kinds of difficulties. The end is not yet, but it is safe to say without fear of any necessity for retraction that the social security program will not go back to President Roosevelt as a law in the form it was presented as an administration bill.

I find everywhere among those not charged with responsibility for the social security legislation that there is much confusion and lack of understanding as to what the President has proposed. It is easily understood. Any time that it requires thirty thousand words to explain a piece of legislation obviously that legislation must be complex. To comprehend what the length of Mr. Roosevelt's social security message is, it is only necessary, I think, to remind readers that the message with its explanation of the legislation would fill approximately thirty-five columns of an ordinary newspaper. Many persons naturally will fall asleep before they were through that much material.

But, let us attempt to summarize the social security bill. It provides, first, for a national system of compulsory contributory old age insurance; second, it authorizes appropriations to be used as federal subsidies (plain gifts) to the individual states to help them pension the aged who cannot be brought under an insurance system predicated upon their service in commerce and industry and, third, a voluntary system of old age annuities is set up.

The system of compulsory contributory old age insurance is designed to protect those who are no longer able to work but who have done their turn on the payrolls of industry. An old age fund is set up in the Treasury of the United States. Initially, the money comes from the Treasury but thereafter there is a tax operating on payrolls of all those who employ workers in numbers exceeding four. This tax will start January 1, 1937, at a rate of 1 per cent. It is increased to 2 per cent as of January 1, 1942; 3 per cent as of January 1, 1947; 4 per cent as of January 1, 1952, and 5 per cent after January 1, 1957. The employer pays the tax but he collects half of it by a deduction from the payroll of the individual worker.

The age of sixty-five years is fixed as the time when a worker shall retire and receive this pension. The pensioner can receive as much as \$30 a month. If the individual dies before retirement, his dependents receive back the amount paid in in his behalf.

As a part of the old age pension system the legislation sets up an old age fund in which workers may purchase an annuity but they never may acquire more than a total of \$9,000 maturity value—the ultimate amount—from which their income may be increased.

Then there is the much discussed unemployment insurance. This also is predicated upon a tax on industrial payrolls but it is a state proposition. That is, the federal government is attempting to encourage individual states to enact legislation which will protect the workers in periods such as that through which we have passed since 1929. In other words, this phase of the legislation is designed to cause workers and their employers to lay aside a certain percentage of their income while they are employed, to be used when times are hard.

There are countless subdivisions in the bill, none of which are simple, that seek to protect the many who for one reason or another do not qualify under the general terms of the legislation. For instance, aid to dependent children is provided. Federal health subsidies—a kind of health insurance—is proposed. Maternal aid is arranged, and extraordinary cases are covered, such as aid to crippled children. There are other subdivisions much too intricate to analyze here for the reason that their application is decidedly limited. The drafters of the legislation sought to cover all. Whether they have done so can be determined only after the legislation has been in operation some years.

I have been unable to compute the cost of this legislation to the federal government and state government, of course, can approximate the expense it will be to industry. It is one of those things so far reaching in its effect as to make utterly impossible advance calculations of the cost in dollars and cents. Suffice it to say that all through the bill as it now winds its way through legislative channels are frequent paragraphs where money either is appropriated or authorized to be appropriated in the future. One was covered the money phases of the bill the other day with a remark that it was not unlike the conversations between Amos and Andy, the radio come-

dians, for there is five million, three million, twenty million, seventy-eight million and so on through the list. Yet it is not the money phases that constitute the difficulties in the legislation as the leaders in congress see them. The bill sets up an intricate system of administration against which even the present far flung list of New Deal agencies pales into insignificance.

First, there is the ponderous organization for administration to be created here in Washington. Beneath that there are state organizations in every state, regional and county organizations and even city administrative bureaus. I think it takes no stretch of the imagination to foresee how many workers will be necessary to do just the plain chores of keeping a record of all the individuals on the government payrolls, federal and state, for administration of this legislation.

Here in Washington, we will have a social insurance board, a group of three members, receiving \$10,000 a year each and serving for six years. The federal emergency relief administrator will have duties to perform in conjunction with the social insurance board as well as apart from it. The secretary of labor is given jurisdiction over some phases of the administration and the public health service is charged with conduct of the health insurance phases.

This is not all. The secretary of the treasury is charged with the management and investment of all of the monies under the various funds and it is he who must see that they are properly disbursed.

In congress, considerable jealousy has arisen among committee chairmen, party wheel-horses and those who would enjoy being administration spokesmen.

Some of them, it hardly need be said, believe their political salvation lies in following the administration blindly and in addition there is another segment of legislators who keep their eyes on the historical significance of passing events. This group wants to have a leading part in enactment of the social security legislation because, it must be said, this is the greatest of all experiments undertaken at any time by the American government. From lobby conversation it is perfectly evident that there are many men in the house and senate who would be willing to retire to whatever rewards their political service has given them only to become known as the father of the social security legislation.

This condition has precipitated several humorous circumstances. Senator Wagner of New York sponsored the legislation in the senate and Representative Lewis of Maryland represented it in the house. Senator Wagner's committee arranged to start hearings on a stated date in the senate and that date was announced rather suddenly. No sooner had the Wagner committee hearings been announced than Representative Doughton of North Carolina scheduled similar hearings before his ways and means committee in the house. He set the hearings one day ahead of the senate and the rivalry between the two for headline witnesses has been, to say the least, a source of many jokes.

Some weeks ago I reported to you that there were rumblings of difficulties ahead for the President's gigantic public works program, as his new experiment in recovery efforts is described. He asked congress for a lump sum of \$4,800,000,000 with which to revive the heavy industries and other lines of commercial endeavor that they may absorb some of those unemployed now on relief rolls. It will be remembered that in his annual message to congress he said with emphasis that federal aid to the destitute must stop; that the giving of relief directly was a state responsibility.

The first hitch encountered by the administration wheel-horses in guiding the public works bill through congress developed in the house when the leaders, anxious to pass the legislation as the White House dictated, sought a special rule which limited debate to a couple of hours and made it almost impossible for individual members to amend the bill. Several scores of Democrats and all of the Republicans balked. For several days the house leaders fought gallantly to keep the stubborn opposition from running away with things, but the defections from the Democratic ranks became so large that a compromise had to be offered. It was accepted and the Republican critics and Democratic opponents were successfully squelched.

One result of the near revolt against the house Democratic leadership was the exposition of feeling against Secretary Ickes of the Department of the Interior who also carries the titles of public works administrator and oil administrator. A lot of Democrats dislike Mr. Ickes for what they call his political aloofness. Apparently he has not yielded to their demands for patronage appointments and naturally men seeking elective offices hold out that plum as bait to voters.

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Accused Tells Story of Life



The courtroom buzzed with excited whispers as Bruno Hauptmann took the witness stand to testify in his fight to escape conviction and death in the electric chair. Under the guidance of Attorney Reilly, the accused told the story of his life, and denied having left his home the evening of April 2, 1932, the night the ransom money was paid to "John" by Dr. J. F. "Jafsie" Condon.

HAUPTMANN TAKES STAND IN DEFENSE

Defendant Claims Alibi for Night Ransom Was Paid.

By W. C. WEBBER

FLEMINGTON, N. J.—"The state rests its case," David T. Wilentz, attorney general of New Jersey, turns to his seat. The court recesses for lunch. When it reconvenes, defense attorneys indulge in the customary legal maneuvers. Then dapper, florid Edward J. Reilly, chief defense counsel, turns and cries loudly:

"Bruno Richard Hauptmann to the stand."

The courtroom buzzes as the pale, thin-faced German makes his way to the stand. Over the wires flashes the news that the defendant in the most spectacular trial of recent years is on the stand fighting to escape the electric chair for murder of the first-born son of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Hauptmann appears nervous. He has lost weight during his ordeal in court and his clothes hang from his big frame. He sits slightly hunched over in the witness chair, his hands clasped. He is wearing the same dark suit he has worn every day of the trial, a light faded blue shirt and a polka-dotted tie.

Less than twenty feet away sits Colonel Lindbergh, father of the child whom Hauptmann is accused of having killed to satisfy his desire for ease without working and to indulge in stock market speculation. When the ex-carpenter takes the stand, it is the first time Lindbergh has looked at him for more than a few seconds. Once when he was on the stand he glanced at Hauptmann as he identified him as the man whom he believed guilty of the crime, and again when Hauptmann cried out at testimony presented by the state, the colonel looked at him for a second or two. Now he stares at him as if fascinated, as Attorney Reilly begins his examination.

Carefully, step by step, the famous New York criminal lawyer leads Hauptmann through a recital of his life up to the time the kidnapping occurred. Hauptmann answers slowly in a thick, guttural voice, pausing before making replies as though he has difficulty in choosing the right words. His English is none too fluent, and his accent is very marked.

Finally Reilly asks Hauptmann if he left home on the night of April 2, 1932 (the night the \$50,000 ransom money was paid by Dr. J. F. Condon to a man in St. Raymond's cemetery). The crowd strains forward to catch Hauptmann's negative reply. The business of establishing an alibi has begun.

What surprises the defense will spring can only be conjectured. Reilly is noted for his ability to turn seemingly hopeless cases into victories for his clients. It is admitted that the state has built up a strong circumstantial case against Hauptmann. Almost every type of evidence with the exception of eyewitnesses, fingerprints and footprints has been presented. Among the most dramatic blows the state has struck were those presented by Arthur Koehler, federal wood expert, who testified that Hauptmann's tools were used to make the ladder left on the Lindbergh estate out of wood purchased at a lumber yard where Hauptmann often worked, and part of it with wood taken from the attic of Hauptmann's own home in the Bronx.

This led to investigation of eastern planing mills using this type of machine. Samples were secured from all of them by Koehler, and finally a mill was located whose lumber had marking similar to those on the pieces used in the ladder. A search of 25 lumber yards to which lumber of this kind had been shipped eventually brought him to the Bronx yard, and it developed that Hauptmann had worked at periods in the yard and in December, 1931, two months before the kidnapping, he purchased a quantity of this lumber.

The piece of wood which Koehler asserted had been taken from the attic of the Hauptmann home was originally one board, which was sawed in half to make the uprights of the ladder. Nail holes in the ladder board correspond with the nail holes in joists in the attic, he said, and he added that it was inconceivable that this was a coincidence.

Other testimony presented by the state charges that Hauptmann was author of the series of ransom letters admitting possession of the baby, that he left one of the letters in the nursery at the time the Lindbergh baby disappeared, that he possessed the child's sleeping suit, and that he visited the Lindbergh estate.

The prosecution has also attempted to show that Hauptmann collected the \$50,000 ransom money and that his wealth increased approximately by that amount. Personal identifications have been made by Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Cecile M. Barr as accepting and passing the ransom money, and by Millard Whitely, Charles Rosier and Amandus Hochmuth putting him near the Lindbergh estate. The latter is not expected to have much weight because of the time intervening between when they are said to have seen Hauptmann and the time of identification.

The physical evidence will undoubtedly carry much weight. The testimony that Hauptmann penned the ransom notes and the address on the package containing the child's sleeping suit, as well as the note left in the nursery must be refuted by the defense.

Observers at the trial seem to feel that only one practical defense exists for Hauptmann. That would be one offering proof that a "master mind" committed the crime and that Hauptmann was only the unwitting tool. If such is the case the leader would be one without historical parallel, because of his success in covering his own tracks and his ability to provide such irrefutable physical proof of Hauptmann's guilt.

This would lead back in all probability to contention by the defense that the mysterious Isador Fisch, who died in Germany, was the man who planned the kidnapping, and who used Hauptmann as a "front" for his later financial dealings.

Reilly has stated that Fisch was the man who furnished the money for the stock market manipulations carried on in Hauptmann's name. A witness has testified that Hauptmann and Fisch were seen together in the broker's office where the former had an account, although there was no way for the firm to know whether Fisch really had control of the speculations.

How far Reilly can go in establishing this is not known. The fact that Fisch is dead will make it difficult. Thus far the relatives of the dead father have not been introduced in court. A detective recently returned from Germany with several persons connected with the family, who, it is said, are ready to testify that their brother had no part in the crime, and that he died practically penniless.

Meanwhile the drama of Flemington courthouse grinds on. The grim-faced German carpenter fighting for his life, his sad-eyed wife standing by him encouraging her "Reeshard" as he battles to clear himself of the awful charge of murder, Colonel Lindbergh whose world fame brought him sorrow in the death of his first-born son, the attorneys, Justice Trenchard, all combining a cast in the greatest emotional drama of many years. The outcome—nobody knows.

WNU Service.

Uncommon Sense

By John Blake
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The other day I picked up a newspaper which gave an account of a person whose job is to help people to spend their idle time.

Now the only people I know who have any idle time are forced to spend the most of it looking for jobs.

Those who have plenty of work to do don't have enough idle time on their hands to worry about.

It is my belief that a person who has overabundant idle time ought to devote it to finding some useful employment.

A good many widely known millionaires have done that.

When Andrew Carnegie retired from the steel business, with much more than enough money to keep him and his family for the rest of their lives, he didn't send for somebody to portion out his time for him, and show him exactly how he could live in enjoyment for the remainder of his existence.

Not having any schooling in his own youth, he thought of other people who might need it as badly as he did.

So, instead of trying to teach them how to spend their spare time in the lightsome pursuit of mock happiness, he scattered libraries all over the country, so they could at least read and improve their minds when they didn't have anything else to do.

My idea of spending idle time profitably is to devote it to some interesting kind of work.

Why don't these blase people study another language, or look into a book now and then to see what it contains. Instead of hiring a dancing teacher or employing a guide to show them the things they ought to see in a trip around the world.

That would relieve them of the rigors of ennui, and when they wanted exercise they could take a walk through the slums of a great city, where idle time combined with idle money might do a great deal toward cleaning up the town and making life brighter and happier for those who never will have any idle time as long as they are able to stand and see.

I am not a Bolshevik or a Communist. I don't believe that everybody ought to toil throughout his existence, if he has been shrewd enough to store up money for a rainy day.

But hiring a professional time-spender looks to me like an extremely useless and futile procedure.

And there still being a high percentage of intelligence in the country, I don't believe that the professional time-spending counselors have hit on the right way to make existence more profitable for people who have more money than brains.

There is no possible way to grow happy and prosperous in this life without now and then taking a chance.

If Christopher Columbus' watch word had been "safety first," America would have had to wait considerably longer to be discovered.

Coward's Motto
Courage deserves the praise which it has had since the beginning of the human race.

Moral courage, which is the highest type of courage, always involves some form of risk.

The instinct of self-preservation is strong, but if it had not been constantly set aside during the race's upbuilding, we would be about as far along our way as the timorous lazy "Digger" Indian, whose tribe still exists on some portions of the North Pacific coast.

Heroic men have always been able to nerve themselves up to doing things they were afraid to do, and there can be no higher courage than that.

The hero worship bestowed upon men and women who are not afraid to run great risks for the sake of their kin or friends, or for a cause, is always justified.

I can remember a time in this country when party zealots were afraid to defy some political boss who had ordered leaders to nominate notoriously rascally and unfit men for office.

That sort of thing, luckily, is passing. As a race we are improving, because our courage is improving.

No longer demagogues rise in the land to achieve such a following that the rank and file of the country is afraid to take measures to unseat them.

Nobody can accuse young Mr. Lindbergh of being governed by the safety first idea.

Had George Washington been guided by such a rule there would today be no United States of America.

We are improving, however.

Every man and woman knows instinctively the right thing to do. But, unfortunately, every man does not possess the grit to do it.

More people recognizing risks take them notwithstanding than ever before. Never credit the contention that civilization is making us softer.

There are more potential heroes in the world than ever before.

And when they are needed they will overcome perfectly natural fears, and go out and show the world what they can do.

Fortune favors the brave now as much as it ever has.

But even if it did not, the man who takes a chance in doing some heroic deed is the kind of a man that the whole world will admire.

Farm Inventory Is Guide to Business

All Equipment and Livestock Should Be Listed for Tax Purposes.

By R. T. Burdick, Economics Department, Colorado College of Agriculture, WNU Service.

Can you give a complete list of all the machinery, live stock, supplies and property that you own?

A complete inventory of your property will prove a valuable aid in answering this question, and in helping to plan for needed repair or replacement of equipment.

Inventories may save money, too. A complete check may show that the tax assessor has listed you for too much property. All business men need to know the facts about their equipment and holdings, and farmers are no exception.

Do you know how much feed of various kinds it takes to carry each class of live stock through the winter? If not, now is a good time to make some careful estimates. Find out just how much feed is on hand, and you can tell how much you will have to buy or may have for sale. You will have some valuable information to help you in planning ahead.

A complicated set of record books is not necessary for taking a farm inventory. The simplest form of pocket notebook is better than nothing. The inventory and other farm records and accounts can be kept in a book supplied by the college extension service.

The important thing is to get the information written down, and a notebook than can be slipped in the pocket.

Farmers are urged to adopt the inventory habit and assemble information about the farm. It pays to study what you are doing, and it pays to plan ahead.

Cold Frame Is Advised for Early Vegetables

The construction of a cold frame will be a big help in the growing of early vegetables, says E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at North Carolina State college.

At small expense, he says, a cold frame can be prepared to protect the young vegetables until they have become comparatively hardy and until the coldest weather has passed.

The frame should be located on the southern or eastern slope of a hill, when possible, to protect it from the north winds and to give the plants the best exposure to the sunlight. Bank dirt around the northern and western sides of the frame as an additional protection.

A frame is what the name implies. Morrow says: a framework of boards over which can be spread light cloth or canvas to protect the plants from the weather. The top of the frame should be approximately 3 feet from the ground.

Seeds Stimulated by Rays

Seeds that refuse to sprout when planted can be roused from dormancy by soaking and then exposing them to the proper colored light for a short time. Only the longer wavelengths of light have this stimulating power. Dr. L. H. Flint, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has found. Seeds exposed to light at the blue-violet end of the spectrum refused to germinate. Even seeds that had been given the stimulating treatment with the longer wavelengths at the red end of the spectrum and then were exposed to blue or green light would not sprout. The treated seeds need not be germinated immediately. They can be dried out and planted later.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Kicking in Harness

To prevent this dangerous habit take two straps 1½ inches wide with a good ring; have the straps long enough to buckle around the hind legs, one above the hock and one below. First buckle the ring in both straps; then take a stout rope, put a ring in the rope, and tie it around the breast of the collar so that the double will come back behind the belly-band and make the ring stay. Now take another piece of stout rope, tie in the ring on the hind leg, being it up through ring at the belly-band and back to the other ring on the hind leg. Do not leave any slack for the horse or mule to get his feet over.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Winter Manuring Pays

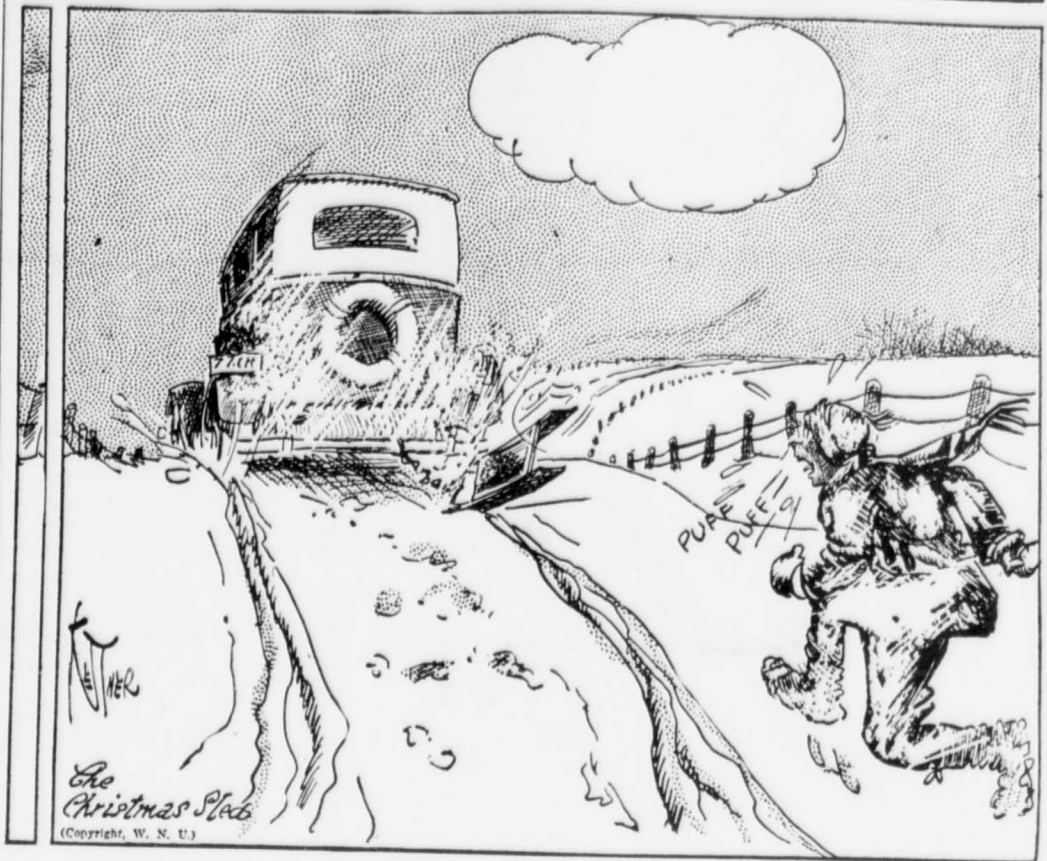
Top-dressing the wheat crop with manure in mid-winter has increased the crop by six bushels to the acre, and clover hay 850 pounds at the Ohio experiment station, according to Robert M. Salter, agronomist. These results were on wheat that had received 300 pounds of superphosphate at seeding time. On land lacking a supply of phosphate, results would not be so good. Rate of application was four and one-half tons to the acre in making the test.

Buckwheat for Cows

Buckwheat can be used in feeding dairy cows up to 25 per cent of the grain ration, says a writer in Prairie Farmer. It has about the same protein content as a half-and-half mixture of ground ear corn and oats, while it supplies about 85 per cent as much digestible nutrients as such a mixture. If 100 pounds of buckwheat can be purchased for less than 85 per cent of the cost of 100 pounds of the corn and oats mixture, it will pay to use it, otherwise not.

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
© By Western Newspaper Union

References



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
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Positive Answer



Just a Little Smile



SHADOW OF DOUBT

Mrs. Hardface was trailing her diminutive husband round the big store much against his will. After purchasing several articles she paused and looked pensive. "Ah," she said at last, "I remember. We want a lamp-shade for the drawing room light." Presently the article in question caught her eye. "There's the very lamp-shade I wanted!" she cried. "It's two guineas. Don't you think it will do, John?" He shook his head. "No, my dear," he replied miserably. "I think it's a shade too dear."

Betrayed

Bagshaw was pouring out his unhappy experience to his friend at the club. "And what caused you to leave before the meeting was over?" asked the latter. Bagshaw looked uncomfortable. "Well," he stammered, "the lecturer stated that one's shady character is denoted on the lower part of the face." "Well, what of that?" asked the other. The dejected one lowered his voice. "Why," he murmured, "I've got a double chin."

SHOCKED



First Germ—Gee whis, but you look as if you were all in. Second Germ—Oh, yes. One of those Limburger cheese germs just tried to shake hands with me.

Good Bag

Jones came along the street looking wet and unhappy. "Hello," said his neighbor. "Where have you been?" "Fishing," replied Jones mournfully. "Catch much?" was the question. "A lot," Jones replied. "First train there; first train back. Caught in a thunder storm; caught a cold." "And—an after-thought—I shall catch it when I get home."

Baby, Take a Bow!

Teacher—Now what is this a picture of? Jean—A monkey. Teacher—Yes; and what does a monkey do? Jean—Climbs up a tree. Teacher—Yes; what else? Jean—Climbs down again.

Long Wait

"Lend me five pesos, will you?" "I will when I come back from Manila." "When are you coming back?" "Between ourselves, I am not going."—American Girl.

Diligent Swine

He—Thousands of Chinese hogs were used last year to make paint brushes.

She—Isn't it wonderful how they are training animals to make things! —New York Sun.

Sausage, Too

Teacher—Who can name the beast that supplies us with ham? All right, Freddy? Freddy—It's the butcher.

WNU—E 6-35



HEARD AROUND THE CORNER

ELDER

Feb. 4.—Jesse and Ernest Barnett, W. L. Mann and Tom Cox made a business trip to West Liberty one day last week.

Our school closed Friday, Feb. 1, with Altha Kash as teacher. She taught a good school.

Troy May attended church Sunday at Toms Branch.

Wilford McGuire and Mitchell Cox attended a pound party at the home of Elmer May at Whites Branch on Saturday night.

May Manning of Bonny is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Alice May.

H. H. Lewis has brought Howard Lewis his boy, home from Lexington. He is improving.

Chad Lewis from California is spending a few days' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lewis.

MIDDLEFORK

Feb. 4.—Miss Marjorie Cox left here Thursday to enter college at Morehead.

Mrs. Lula Williams and three children, of Blaine, who had been visiting relatives here, have returned home.

C. C. Smith of this place went to Morehead on business Friday.

Harlan Fannin has moved from Straight Creek to the F. M. Day place on Laurel branch.

Clarence Smith of this place was at Lenox on business Saturday.

Mrs. W. O. Pelfrey visited relatives at Crockett on Friday.

Mrs. Sanford Rowland visited her mother, Mrs. Lincinda Robbins, here, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Hill and daughter, of Mina, and Miss Sally Pelfrey, of this place, visited Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Burks on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Williams and three children and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams and three children, of Dingus, were Friday night guests of Mrs. W. O. Pelfrey and Mrs. N. E. Holbrook, here.

SNOWDROP

Jan. 21.—Mildred Wells and Powell Henry took a load of tobacco to Lexington on Saturday.

J. C. May and John Henry spent Sunday with G. W. Barber and family, at Dehart.

Mrs. Harrison Ratliff was calling on her uncle, Clarence Johnson, of Liberty Road, one day last week.

Mrs. Tammie Brown and Mrs. Math Lewis attended church at Spaw Creek on Sunday.

Victor McKenzie spent one night last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clay McKenzie, at Nordecad.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Reed and Miss Christine and Roger Lewis left for Morehead school last Saturday.

School closed here Friday, Curt Henry was teacher. The children received a nice treat of stick and chocolate candy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Engle and Uncle Dan Martin have moved into the Sam McCure home.

Edgar Manning is moving to West Liberty to send his children to school.

H. H. Wells spent Sunday with his father, H. A. Wells, of West Liberty.

LIBERTY ROAD

Feb. 4.—Rowland Amys of Twenty-six was visiting friends in this community Saturday.

Miss Jean Henry and Easter Osborn, of Flat Woods, spent one night last week with Miss Nancy Elam.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hale left Sunday to enter school at Morehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristol Combs of Hazard are visiting friends and relatives here.

J. B. Salzer and Carlisle Evans, of Diallock, were in this community last week.

C. A. Short was in West Liberty on business one day last week.

Bascom Elam visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Elam, at Grear, Sunday.

Lawrence and William Lowe attended the program at Flat Woods school Friday night.

Archie Short was at West Liberty on business Saturday.

Finley Gose of Woodsbend visited Mr. and Mrs. Curt Adams one day last week.

Mrs. Fanny Wheeler visited relatives and friends in West Liberty last week.

Homer Gibson is spending a few days with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gibson, of Roe Branch.

C. R. Hale was in West Liberty one day last week.

Misses Pauline and Belle Evans and Carrie Combs were shopping in West Liberty on Saturday.

Dexter Evans started to Morehead Sunday to attend school. SUNSHINE

MAYTOWN

Feb. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ratliff of Pomeroyton spent from Thursday to Monday with Mrs. Ratliff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lacy, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred May of Mize visited from Friday to Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Dorsie Ingram, here.

Wilbur Wilson was at Daysboro on Saturday and Sunday.

Several persons from here attended the funeral and burial of Uncle Lige Napier at Toller.

Wedding bells have been ringing again. Vurl Lacy and Clarice Lykins were quietly married at the home of the groom Saturday morning in the presence of a few friends. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Lykins and is loved by all who know her. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lacy. The writer wishes the new couple a long and happy life together.

Will Tom Wells of Toller has moved to his farm near Maytown.

Mrs. Howard Ratliff of Pomeroyton was the Thursday guest of Mrs. Goldie Lykins and family.

Mrs. Vurl Lacy left Sunday for Morehead, where she will attend school.

Success to the Courier and its many readers. JACK

JACK

REXVILLE

Feb. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Brooks and little son Leon spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Blankenship at Hazel Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Allen and little daughter Anne visited Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allen, at Hazel Green, Saturday night and Sunday.

Nova Stamper spent Saturday night and Sunday with Wilma Stamper of Salem.

Alvin Oldfield, Charley Nickell, and Mrs. Taul Nickell went to Winchester one day this week to an eye specialist.

John Brewer and his daughter, Mrs. Ella Stamper, were the dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Paris Stamper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Risner went to Salyersville on business Wednesday.

D. B. Oldfield, who has been an invalid for several years, is getting along fine this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oldfield, Misses Lingle and Vernal Brewer, Talmage, Maynard, and Raymond Nickell, and Justine Nickell went to Toller on Sunday to meet Mrs. G. W. Brewer at the home of her father, Elijah Napier. We were sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Napier.

Alvis Davidson gave a party Thursday night in honor of our teacher, Miss Gladys Cecil. Present were Woodford Pieratt, Ray Oldfield, Green Bach, Wilton Davidson, Elwood Elam, Wendell Oldfield, Glenwood Brewer, Pat Linden, Estil Ambrose, Everett Nickell, Gladys Cecil, Nova Stamper, Alvis Davidson, Jannita Davidson, Golda Bach, Cathleen Oldfield, and Mabel Oldfield. All reported an enjoyable time.

PUMP

Feb. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Pelfrey gave the young folks a party Saturday night. Present were Earl Adkins, Ivan Williams, Elmer Whit, Clarence Conley, Bennie Adkins, Avery Williams, Logan Hutchinson, Travis Adkins, Glenn Wheeler, Frank Hutchinson, Eury Wheeler, Edson Williams, Ison Adkins, and Homer Wheeler, of this place; Hillard Smith of Mina; Olney Ball, Okie Fannin, James Hutchinson, and Van Ball, of Crockett; Willie Ison of Nucemba; and Misses Errel and Berta Pelfrey, Shirley Roseberry, Alvie and Madge Conley, and Estil Conley, of Crockett. Victrola and guitar music and singing were the chief entertainment.

R. L. Day of Osborn, Ohio, is here on business and is visiting his brother and sisters, Joe Day, Mrs. W. R. Fannin, and Martha Day.

Walter Skaggs of Clearfield was here on business last week.

Buck Keeton of Leesville, Ohio, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Keeton, the week end.

Roscoe Skaggs and son Donald, of Roscoe, were here Saturday on business.

School closed here Friday, Feb. 1, with Estelle Faulkner and Revery Wheeler as teachers.

Earl Adkins and Frank Hutchinson were at West Liberty on business Saturday.

Leander Riggsby and William Johnson, of Lenox, visited relatives here and attended church at Laurel fork.

Estelle Faulkner, our teacher, left for her home at Camel City on Saturday. She was accompanied as far as West Liberty by Robert Fannin.

Jim Elza Caskey of Lenox was at Crockett on Sunday and stopped over a while with Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Pelfrey on Laurel fork.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Fannin, a girl—Wilma.

Success to the good old Courier and its many readers. TRUE FRIEND

The Courier goes to Grade A homes.

ARTVILLE

R. M. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Jim May, Mrs. Lizzie Lovely, and Jean Lovely were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert May.

Roy Lovely, who has been ill for some time, has recovered and is able to go again.

On a trip to the play at Ezel Thursday night, Herbert Craft slipped and fell on the ice and bruised his hip badly. He has been suffering considerably, but is somewhat better now.

From a bruise on the leg Mrs. Robert Patterson has been unable to walk for five weeks. She does not seem to be recovering very fast.

Bloodthirsty police dogs visited the farm of W. S. Back here one night last week and killed two sheep and two geese. He has been allowed \$24 by the county of Menifee for his sheep.

Mr. and Mrs. Arlo Manning and Mavis Craft spent Saturday night and Sunday with Loren Robinson.

William Higgins spent Sunday with William Patterson.

Miss Dora Lawson of Korea and Willie Boyd Denniston of Denniston were married Feb. 1.

Miss Maude Whitaker of this place had an automobile wreck last week. She escaped death with a cut head and several bruises. LEGS

LOGVILLE

Feb. 4.—School closed here Saturday, Feb. 2, with a fine program. Miss Bonnie Cisco, the teacher, taught a good school. Immediately after the program she left for Campbellsville, where she will attend college. She will be badly missed in the community and especially in the Sunday school, where she was also a teacher.

Deedie Cisco and daughter Myrtle left Monday to enter school at Salyersville for this semester.

People of this vicinity were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Ashton Prater, who had been ill for several days, but was thought to be improving.

Aunt Jane Howard, who has been ill, is improving slowly.

Born, last week, to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Adkins, a 12 pound girl.

The following persons from Pricey attended the school program here Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. Noah Nickell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Deedie Cisco and son Hubert and daughters Lou, Vada, Carol, and Ronnie, Virgil Ramsey, Herbert, Corbet, William, Doshia, and Fannie Howard, Hazel and Ethel Lykins, and M. and Mrs. Rufa Kennard.

People of this vicinity are busy planning and preparing for 1935 crops, and are hoping that this will be a more prosperous year than the past.

"Kentucky"

Not the oldest nor yet the newest. Not the richest nor yet the poorest. Not the largest nor yet the smallest. But, take it all in all,

For men and women, For flocks and herds, For fields and skies, For happy homes and loving hearts, The best place outside of heaven, The good Lord ever made.

SLAB

Feb. 3.—Dr. Robinson of Mt. Sterling was at the home of Ben Cox, here, last week, blood-testing cattle for the families of Henry Lewis of Yocum, Lanford May of Pleasant Run, and H. H. Lewis and Oliver Smallwood, of this place, who are getting ready to move to Ohio to make their future home.

Rhoda Perry and Theima Fairchild, of this place, attended church at Upper Dekford last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland of near Wrigley, Mrs. Minnie Fugate and daughter Mary Belle, of Dyer Fork, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ferguson of Johns Branch were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Hammond one day last week.

Several persons from surrounding places attended the funeral of S. M. Lewis at the home of Noah Hughes, here, Tuesday of last week.

School closed here Friday of last week with Floris Cox and Wendell Nickell, both of West Liberty, as teachers. They have taught a good school.

An oldtime candy social was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cox one night last week. Present were Misses Floris Cox, Fae Riggsby, and Anna Lou Whit; Messrs. Ret Brown, Noah Riggsby, Walter Scott Cox, Glen Johnson, and Randolph Cox; and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cox. Guitar and harp music was the chief entertainment of the evening. Candy and peanuts were served.

Jesse and Matthew Riggsby attended church Sunday at Lucky.

Miss Nell Walsh returned to her home at Ezel after an extended visit with friends and relatives in this community.

Miss Ella Fairchild of this place, left one day last week for Jackson, where she is attending Lee college.

Mrs. Kenneth Fairchild, who had been teaching school on Elk fork, has closed her school and is at her home here.

PRIMROSE

WOODSBEND

Feb. 4.—Wes Wagner and Paul Hissom, of Lee county, were here Monday and Tuesday on business.

Misses Irene and Olean May, who are attending school at Frenchburg, spent the week end here with home folks.

Byron May closed his school at Bearwallow on Friday.

Volney Cox was in this section one day last week.

Byron May left Saturday for Jackson, where he will enter school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ova Ratliff spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hale at Straight Creek.

LIBERTY ROAD

Feb. 4.—Sunday school was organized here Sunday. The following officers were elected: superintendent, Rev. James Wheeler; teachers, Bible class, Lacy Brown; junior class, Curtis Adams; card class, Mrs. Victor Wheeler; secretary, Mrs. Curtis Adams; treasurer, Victor Wheeler. There will be a period each Sunday devoted to singing and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Evans and little daughter Jetty Jo left Sunday to enter Morehead normal school.

Lacy Brown and Dexter Evans were shopping in West Liberty on Saturday.

Logan Evans of Malone spent Saturday night with his brother, A. L. Evans. JO BOY

ERON

Feb. 4.—Arnold Richard was the Saturday night guest of relatives in Bigwoods.

Mrs. Lizzie Carter of Bonny was a business visitor here one day last week.

Arthur Sexton was at Lexington the last of the week seeing over some tobacco.

Alma Wells and Ellen Wallen, who are attending school at Ezel, visited home folks over the week end.

Clifford Long, who has been attending school at Bowling Green, was the Sunday guest of his mother, Mrs. Burns Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude McGuire visited their daughter, Mrs. Lex McKinney, at Bearwallow, one night last week.

JEPHTHA

Feb. 4.—Mrs. Missouri Sparks has returned home after a week's visit at Martha as the guest of her brother-in-law, Jim Sparks, and family.

Shilo Conley of Dingus was visiting here Saturday.

Ben Bolen Jr. was in Johnson county on business last week.

A mad dog owned by Oscar Smith was recently killed after making a long trip. Since that time, a dog owned by Mr. Smith died of hydrophobia.

Henry Ray of Martha came over Sunday and reported a revival meeting in progress at Elizabeth church. He was after ministerial aid. Elder A. C. Bradley of Dingus and Elder W. J. Deuchimer left with him to join the force battling for the salvation of souls.

Elder R. H. Ferguson, while on a business trip this week in Lawrence county, will stop over at the big revival meeting at Elizabeth church, at Martha. SLAB

LOGVILLE

Feb. 3.—Born, recently, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kennard, of Trace Fork, an eleven pound girl—Margaret Nell.

Ashton Prater of Grayfox died Friday night and was buried Sunday in the Prater cemetery. He had heart and stomach trouble. He is survived by his widow, Frances (Williams) Prater; two daughters, Mrs. Lida Hall of Lucas, Mo., Mrs. Nettie Phipps, Mrs. Celia Jenkins, Mrs. Stella Franklin, and Vesta Prater; four sons, Tommie, Elmer, Harlan, and Bradley Prater; one sister, Mrs. Mace Coffee; and a host of other friends and relatives.

Mondell, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, who had been in the hospital at Paintsville the past week with pneumonia, was brought home Saturday much improved.

Raymond Kennard has moved from Noah Pelfrey's property on Trace fork to Frank Kennard's place. Rennie Pack has occupied the place just vacated by Raymond Kennard.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lemaster of Mathevis visited Mrs. Lemaster's father, Charles Williams, and family, on Saturday night.

Miss Rula Cisco of Pricey closed her school at Tracefork Saturday with an entertainment. It was well prepared and a large crowd attended. All the students liked Miss Cisco and hated to see school close. She left the same day for Campbellsville college, where she will attend the second semester.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufa Kennard are preparing to leave this month for Herndon, Iowa, where they expect to make their future home.

John David Kennard and son Jim, of Wayland, were here last week end and were guests of Herbert Elam and family Sunday night.

Ned Hamilton and sons Roy and Kelly, of Coal Run, were guests at the home of Sam Hamilton one night last week.

NEW CUMMER

Feb. 4.—Born, Feb. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Estill Walter, a fine baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Hex King of Magoffin county spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Charley Rudd.

Born, Jan. 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Leach, a fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly Rudd of Jeffersonville visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Rudd, Tuesday night.

Jake McNeely and Graydon Rudd attended a play at Ezel on Thursday night.

Mrs. Ida Oakley and Lucinda Gibson were called to Jeffersonville to the bedside of their mother, who is very ill. INDIAN LOVER

WRIGLEY

Uncle Nela Trimble and wife have moved from the Morefield property to the Rustis Wells property.

Mac Lemaster has gone to Morehead to enter school.

Mrs. S. C. Blackwell gave a candy party to her village friends Saturday evening.

Dorcie Honey and Miss Onal Johnson were quietly married Saturday evening at the home of the bride.

Ison Ison and Miss Omar Whit, of Redwine, were married last week. They will locate at Garrett.

S. C. Brown made a business trip to West Liberty last week.

W. O. Blair of West Liberty was here on business last week.

Miss Mabel Adkins visited relatives at Redwine last week. MOSES

FLAT WOODS

J. B. May, Sherman Robinson, and J. R. Gibson made a business trip to West Liberty on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Henry of Bearwallow were Sunday guests of J. E. May and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kemplin were called Thursday to the bedside of Mr. Kemplin's mother, at Jeffersonville, near Mt. Sterling, who is not expected to live.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Engle of Licking River were Friday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henry.

Rollie Hale made a business trip to Dehart on Friday.

Uriah Fugate was a business visitor Thursday at Woodsbend.

Powell Henry Jr. of Licking River was here Wednesday on business.

Floyd Fugate spent Wednesday night with his uncle, John Fugate, at Mize.

James Amys made a business trip to West Liberty on Saturday.

Miss Irene May and Miss Lillian Ratliff, who are attending school at

Frenchburg, spent the week end with home folks.

Rev. Hobart Halsey of Murphysfork visited at Woodsbend the week end.

Harold Henry spent Friday night at West Liberty with his sister, Mrs. Taylor May.

School closed here Friday, Mrs. Russell Hale was teacher.

Everybody is invited to attend our Sunday school at Flat Woods. We are preparing to have a real Easter program. Come and help in the good work. UNCLE ZIP

WAR CREEK

Feb. 4.—School closed here Thursday with Miss Eunice Johnson as teacher. We were all sorry to see her leave.

Vic and Jesse Earl Cottle and Aurie Mae Tyree were Thursday night guests of Misses Eunice and Mabel Johnson of Cow Branch. Music was the chief entertainment. The evening was enjoyed by all.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Jenina of Cottle, a girl—Betty.

Miss Dullie Conley of Spaw Creek and Whitford Vance of Illinois were quietly married Saturday morning at the home of Rev. Ned Jenina of Cottle.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tyree were Sunday guests of Mrs. Mamie Tyree.

TOBACCO
When you think of
SELLING
Remember two names
MAYSVILLE
The Town
GRAYS'
The House
Ask the man who sold there.
There is one among your neighbors.
And then you will have
no regrets.

check
666 COLD
and
FEVER
first day
LIQUID - TABLETS HEADACHES
SALVE - NOSE DROPS in 30 minutes

WEAK, MISERABLE?

Mrs. Lucretia Sons of 499 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C., said: "Periodically I suffered agony, I could not hold my head, and it was impossible to sleep at night. This continued suffering weakened my whole system. Through a friend's advice I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I grew well and strong again and have never suffered in that way since." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00.

Natural Pineapple Juice Captures the Cook's Fancy

By Caroline B. King
Home Economics and Culinary Authority



AS housewives we women have long used the pineapple in our menu-making. We have used it in a few desserts—the salsanys, which heretofore we have believed could only be undertaken successfully by a chef, the pineapple cream pies, the ices and jellies and all the rest of the tempting things that become ambrosial delights with the addition of pineapple juice.

For Basting Meats